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Scales of Soviet Justice Tip When Defendants Are Useful; Rights Restored to Engineers

Men Who Admitted Plot Put to Work Instead of Being Executed

Enjoy Privileges

Others of Less Skill Pay Extreme Penalty—State Needs Decide Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet theory and practice that justice, like wages, should be unequal for persons of varying ability, has been dramatically illustrated by the restoration of full political and civil rights to a group of nine Russian engineers, headed by Professors L. K. Ramzin and V. A. Larichev, convicted in 1930 of treason against the Soviet state.

The experience of these engineers shows how Soviet rulers have discarded conceptions of abstract justice, as interpreted in other countries, and substituted the notion that justice depends upon the varying needs of state policy.

Helped Account for Blunders

These engineers were brought to trial and convicted in December, 1930, on the charge of organizing a conspiratorial group to pave the way for intervention in the Soviet Union by wrecking a number of Soviet factories and industries upon which the armed forces depended.

The trial occurred at a time when the industrialization of Russia had encountered serious difficulties, due in part at least to the inexperience and inefficiency of Soviet leaders and labor. The discovery of the alleged plot was very convenient for the Kremlin, as it accounted for some of the most serious blunders of the period.

The defendants all confessed in open court that they had organized a counter-revolutionary group known as the Industrial Party, and that they had received money and assistance from a group of émigrés, former owners of Russian factories and mines which had been confiscated by the Soviet Government.

When the detailed confession was published, it was discovered that one of the alleged conspirators abroad had passed on several years before the alleged plot had been concocted. This fact, never published in Russia, aroused doubts whether the defendants had not been compelled to sign a confession which clumsily included the name of the man who had passed on.

Sentences Commuted

However this may be, the Soviet court's position was clear. The defendants had admitted treason against the Soviet Government; by the laws of any country they were subject to extreme penalties. When the court sentenced Professor Ramzin to be shot, the crowded court room burst into applause.

Soon afterward, however, the Government announced that none of the defendants would be shot; they were sentenced to the Soviet maximum imprisonment of 10 years. The official press announced that the men deserved capital punishment; but since they were all men of great ability who could help to industrialize Russia, they would be given another opportunity to work. If they did not work well, the press declared they could be executed later.

Worked Under Surveillance

The differences between Soviet and "bourgeois" practice were emphasized more sharply in the later treatment of the group. Although they had been sentenced to imprisonment, they were actually imprisoned only for a few weeks. They were then given important work in state industry, where they have labored for five years under police surveillance, living meanwhile with their families in apartment houses, with the use of motorcars. In other words, they lived more comfortably than most Soviet citizens.

They performed a number of tasks faithfully and with distinction, their most recent achievement being perfection of a direct-current boiler, which made it possible to improve a number of industrial processes.

What Is New Standard?

But the question arises: "What standard has replaced in Russia the principle of abstract justice which Soviet rulers have discarded?" The Soviet dictatorship saved these men, put them to work, and now has pardoned them for past offenses. At the same time, the dictatorship has permitted hundreds of other persons, with less conspicuous ability, to be shot for offenses even less serious than those of which these engineers were convicted.

The conclusion is inevitable that justice in Soviet Russia is an arbitrary matter. The dictatorship apparently can decide which offenders are sufficiently valuable to the state to live and which are not. Justice therefore becomes a matter of state policy, to be decried upon circumstances prevailing at any given time and according to the personal decision of the dictators.

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Gradual Rise Seen In Russian Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

A GRADUAL improvement in the living standards of Soviet urban and industrial workers is indicated by the official announcement that the average monthly wage for 24,700,000 workers during 1935 was 189.3 rubles, as compared with 154.4 rubles for 23,700,000 workers during 1934.

On the surface, this indicates a net increase during one year of 22.6 per cent in the Soviet worker's compensation. But when all the factors are taken into consideration, the increase would be somewhat reduced.

North Bergen, N. J., Bankrupt, Seeks Government Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., March 31—One of the few times a municipality has invoked the National Bankruptcy Act in order to improve its fiscal position is recorded here today in an application by the North Bergen township in seeking shelter under Section 80 of the new federal law. The petition is signed by Mayor Paul F. Cullum and declares that the municipality is unable to meet payments on its debts. Fifty per cent of the township's creditors have consented to the action, according to the petition.

The total debt of the municipality was placed at $15,359,575 on Feb. 29, of which $3,974,850 was due and unpaid, the petition says. Interest charges were given at $2,090,891.

Some of the township's creditors recently obtained a federal court judgment amounting to $1,500,000 against the township, and in its plan filed with its petition, North Bergen seeks permission to establish a sinking fund into which it would pay a certain amount of money every year through 1945. This fund would be set up immediately. Payments into the fund would be $760,000 this year, $675,000 next year, $610,000 in 1938, $540,000 in 1939, $560,000 in 1940, $575,000 in 1941, $625,000 in 1942, $700,000 in 1943, and $750,000 each in 1944 and 1945.

The petition also seeks permission to refund the township's obligations with interest at 4 per cent for the first 10 years and 4½ per cent for the remaining 30 years.

The national Bankruptcy Act provides that holders of 5 per cent of the outstanding obligations may object to the petition within 90 days, but if these objections are overruled, or if there are no objections, the plan may be put into effect if it receives approval of the court and of 75 per cent of the bondholders.

Fresh Vigor Is Evidenced In GOP Field

Landon Gains in Kentucky and Missouri—Borah to Reinvade Midwest

Women Get Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—With endorsement by the bulk of Kentucky and Missouri delegations, the Landon candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination took an important stride today, although it was coupled with notice by Senator William E. Borah (R), of Idaho, of another campaigning invasion of the Middle West, which is the battleground of the contest.

Governor Landon's campaign was also illuminated by a full-size election-year biography published today, "This Man Landon," by Col. Frederick Palmer. Col. Frank Knox was a few weeks earlier in that field this year with his campaign biography: "Frank Knox, American," by Norman Beasley.

Pilgrimages to Topeka continue, this time with the visit of Gov. C. Douglas Buck of Delaware, a relative by marriage of the du Pont family, who predicted Governor Landon would be nominated.

Says Landon on Third Ballot

E. F. Colladay, a native Kansan who is national committeeman from the District of Columbia, forecast that the nomination would come on the third or fourth ballot. J. Reuben Clark, a close friend of former President Hoover, who was Assistant Secretary of State and Ambassador to Mexico in the last Administration, has also joined those who lunch at the hospitable board in the executive mansion at Topeka.

On the Democratic side, there was a relative quiet. Col. Henry Breckinridge, of New York, to date the only declared aspirant for the Democratic nomination in place of President Roosevelt, filed his papers in the Maryland primary. Despite Colonel Breckinridge's energetic fight, few political observers believe that this attempt to register and mobilize insurgent Democratic vote will have much perceptible influence.

Real Split May Come Later

Certainly, the Philadelphia convention is expected to go swimmingly, with dissatisfied Democrats watching their step lest their attacks do President Roosevelt more good than harm. The real bid for dissatisfied Democratic influence will come from the Republican nominee, long after the conventions, when the campaign is genuinely under way.

At that time, considerable separatist strength is expected to be shown, with possibly Jeffersonian-Democratic clubs and groups working for the Republican nominee.

Senator Borah's intensive barnstorming will be resumed at the end of this week, when he leaves for a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

New Leviathan in Air Lanes

Underwood; Wide World; © International

It's Germany's Latest Masterpiece—the Hindenburg

Upper, Left to Right—Dr. Hugo Eckener, the Famous Zeppelin Navigator; the Hindenburg Ready to Take Off. Capt. Ernst A. Lehmann, Commander of the New Airship. Lower—Dining Salon in the Flying Hotel

New Zeppelin Quits Germany On First Flight

BERLIN, March 31 (AP)—The great new German dirigible, the Hindenburg, flew west today on its first voyage to South America, passing over the Netherlands to avoid French territory before turning to the south.

The Air Ministry explained the Hindenburg's unusual course by way of Holland on the grounds that the French Government had not given permission for the ship to fly over France.

The giant airship took off at 5:40 a. m. (11:40 p. m., E. S. T. Monday).

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., March 31—This little Württemberg town on Lake Constance is all agog with excitement. It is an important day in its history. Everybody is early astir. There are many foreign visitors within its gates and all eyes are turned to the aerodrome where "Hindenburg," the new airship, is starting on its maiden flight to South America.

The trials of the past month, including an official trip around Germany, have all testified to the airworthiness of the new craft. It is now moored outside its enormous hangar—more than 300 yards long—waiting to show the world that a new advance in airship development is about to be registered. Its powerful engines (of more than 4000 horsepower) have been set going and this leviathan of air is throbbing, throbbing, anxious to rise into the higher air—its own atmosphere.

All Present

Everybody who has had anything to do with the construction of this masterpiece of modern technique is here. Dr. Ludwig Duerr, the chief constructor of the Zeppelin Company and the world's greatest authority on airship building, is here with Dr. Hugo Eckener, the world-famous airship navigator, together with the workmen, who for months past have contributed to the completion of the "Hindenburg."

Here are also the crew of 38, the full complement of 50 passengers ready to embark on this historic flight, and the many official guests who have come to wish the new airship "bon voyage."

Those who have watched the present airship, under the name of "L Z 129," gradually change from a shapeless hulk into a trim, taut vessel, cleaving the air with its long, slim form, are overwhelmed with the marvels of technical construction evident in this new craft.

Pleasanter Accommodations

The improvement over former airships is particularly noticeable in the matter of accommodation for passengers. To travel on the "Graf

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Hitler Terms On Locarno Go to London

Von Ribbentrop Flies Back With Large Delegation for Negotiations

Russia and Poland Getting Together

Closer Understanding Held Likely as Litvinoff Stops at Warsaw to Talk With Beck

BULLETIN

BERLIN, March 31 (AP)—Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's special ambassador, flew to London today carrying with him an answer said by a high authority to contain a gesture of conciliation toward the Locarno treaty powers' proposals for European peace.

Herr von Ribbentrop and his staff occupied two airplanes. The size of the delegation indicated that the Germans were prepared for lengthy negotiations.

The document which Herr von Ribbentrop carried was said to contain several concrete suggestions for the maintenance of peace.

BERLIN, March 31 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler summoned his cabinet for a session late today—the day he had promised to deliver his counter proposals to the program advanced by the Locarno powers for a settlement of the Rhineland crisis.

Wilhelmstrasse spokesmen intimated that the Führer's peace proposals had to be altered because of the critical speech delivered Sunday by French Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin.

Doubt arose as to whether Herr Hitler's proposals could still be presented today to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, as was planned originally.

It also was not yet determined whether Joachim von Ribbentrop, Herr Hitler's special Ambassador-at-Large, should go to London to deliver the German proposals to the British Foreign Office.

Herr Hitler was reported greatly indignant at what he interpreted as M. Flandin's questioning his personal integrity in the French Foreign Minister's address to his constituents Sunday, directing searching questions as to whether Germany renounced aggression.

The Führer was represented further as being opposed to any initiation at this time of discussions between the British and French army general staffs.

The French, it is known, desire an immediate conference of Locarno treaty powers after Herr Hitler's proposals have been submitted. At the same time, it is known that the British want a period of time to elapse for individual study by the governments concerned.

Russia and Poland Improve Relations After London Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 31—A significant indirect outcome of the Locarno imbroglio which has come to light today is the fact that relations between Poland and the Soviets, which have been strained for years, have suddenly begun to improve.

Following several cordial conversations here between Mr. Joseph Beck, Poland's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, U. S. S. R. Commissar for Foreign Affairs, during the recent session of the League Council, the Soviet Commissar is today breaking his journey from Vienna to Moscow at Warsaw.

Earlier Train Listed

It is explained that the train connection necessitates an 18-hour wait there. But a glance at the timetable shows that if Mr. Litvinoff really had been in a hurry he could have cut the delay in half. The longer period, however, will not be unwelcome as he has several matters to discuss with the Polish authorities.

During their stay in London Mr. Litvinoff and Mr. Beck found their views identical on several important questions, particularly regarding the method adopted by the four Locarno powers of discussing League issues outside of the League Council. Moreover, they both objected to the London proposal of a provisional offer to Germany of a world economic conference before the idea had been mooted in council.

Tackle Other Ideas

A community of ideas being thus established, the two statesmen tackled the various questions which have been troubling the relations of their respective countries for some time. Among them is the fact that Moscow had expelled a correspondent of the semiofficial Polish telegraph agency and had withdrawn its own correspondent from Warsaw. This is expected to be remedied at an early date.

In the background, however, is the larger fact that both countries suspect the purity of Reichsführer Hitler's motives in offering separate nonaggression pacts to Germany's neighbors and are therefore anxious to re-establish their own mutual relations on a more enduring foundation as soon as certain smaller difficulties have been cleared away.

U. S. Navy Ready With Plans For New Battleships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—With the new naval treaty signed and the American delegates on their way home from London, American naval policy is rapidly being adjusted to the changes which have been made in the naval situation.

First and foremost in the list of such adjustments comes provisions for replacement of the older battleships in the American fleet. Up until this week the White House has assiduously soft-pedaled talk of battleship building out of consideration for the conference. But the navy has pushed quietly ahead with the drafting of plans and specifications for the new ships it confidently expects to build.

Drafting Work Pushed

It is learned now that this drafting work has virtually been completed. It is merely a question when President Roosevelt deems it expedient to announce his intentions and ask Congress for the necessary funds. The navy will be ready to call for bids on the contract the next day.

Of more general character is a restudy of American naval needs necessitated by the fact that the tonnage limitations of the old treaties no longer provide a rigid limit beyond which it is illegal to build. Regardless of vague definitions of naval policy, the treaty limit itself has for nearly 15 years constituted the single real tangible objective and determinant of such policy.

Policy Must Be Redefined

With the imminent disappearance of the ratios at the end of this year, however, American policy will have to be redefined more in terms of ac-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, March 31

Manchu-Mongol—New Tension on Border

Soviet-Japanese tension crystallized in protests shuttling between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia over continuing border incidents.

Both sides charge aggression along the ill-defined frontiers. Manchoukuo sternly protested for the third time in four days. Two Mongolian planes, Hsinking alleged, swooped down on a Japanese patrol near Lake Buir, well within Manchoukuan territory. Bombs and machine guns crashed. One Japanese fell, four were wounded.

This latest incident climaxes several days of scattered fighting. Soviet-protected Outer Mongolia blazed out late last week against an alleged invasion by a company of Japanese and Manchoukuan soldiers. Six trucks and an automobile were reported to have pushed 30 miles into Outer Mongolia, attacking a patrol near Adik Dolon.

Hirota's Peace Menaced

Meanwhile, two Soviet ships are held in Japan. They were seized on charge of entering a forbidden fortified zone in the Straits of Tsugaru.

Behind Manchoukuo stands Tokyo. Behind the Mongolian People's Republic stands Moscow. On the sidelines stands China. Nominally sovereign in Outer Mongolia, China knows that Russia holds ultimate control. Actually and nominally cut off by Japan from sovereignty in Manchuria, China prefers to see Outer Mongolia under Russian rather than Japanese control.

"No war while I am Premier," Koki Hirota declared the day before border incidents again flared on the continent of East Asia. Since Feb. 26 there had been a lull. Negotiations for a border delimitation commission had progressed. President Molotoff of the Council of Soviet Commissars signaled improvement in Russo-Japanese relations.

Forcing Tokyo's Hand

Neither Tokyo nor Moscow wants war, it is reliably reported from both capitals. Moscow charges, and observers in Tokyo admit, that hot-headed Japanese officers on the frontier may again be forcing the Imperial Government's hand.

Peace statements from Tokyo and war actions in Asia marked the Manchurian invasion of 1931-32. The Kwantung army, Moscow believes, is deliberately fomenting border incidents. Peace and border delimitation are held restrictive of the military's aims of Asiatic penetration.

Keeping Borders Vague

Army pressure, under the same interpretation, forced Tokyo to refuse an all-inclusive frontier delimiting commission. Moscow was willing to negotiate on Outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo. Japan omitted Outer Mongolia, limiting the proposed commission to a short line between Lake Kanka and the Soviet-Korean border.

Russia holds such a limited agreement, if reached, would leave unsettled the wide and explosive question of where Outer Mongolia ends and Manchoukuo begins. No step would be taken to prevent more border incidents like those of the last few days. These clashes have occurred from Changlingtzu, on the extreme eastern boundary of Manchoukuo, to Lake Buir on the west.

Premier Hirota remains hopeful of settlement. On the outcome of Japanese and Russian pretensions in nominal Chinese territory, it is recognized that peace in East Asia may ultimately depend.

Iran—Closes U. S. Legation and Consulates

Iran (Persia) has closed its legation in Washington and its consulates in New York and Chicago.

Although Iran thus expresses displeasure and partly breaks relations with the United States, official business will go through the United States Legation in Teheran.

Reasons for the action include:

Arrest and "undiplomatic" treatment of Iranian Minister Ghaffar Khan Djalal on Nov. 27, 1935, in Elkton, Md., for traffic violation.

References in the American press to above incident and to the Shah were displeasing to the Shah's Government.

Train of Incidents

While Washington has not taken drastic action, American citizens have also received harsh treatment at times in Iran. Maj. Robert Imbrie, American Vice-Consul in Teheran, was murdered in 1924 by a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Old-Time Songs Awake the Day At Music Teachers' Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—Visitors to the music convention now on here journeyed back in memory and song, to the horse-and-buggy era at a past presidents' breakfast today, when the singing of old favorites like "Wait for the Wagon," "In the Starlight," and "Alouette" was a feature. Theirs was a tribute to the music of yesterday as part of the Music Educators' National Conference.

Laughter and a faint wistfulness streamed in with the morning sunshine on one of Manhattan's well-known roof gardens—that of the Hotel Pennsylvania, where the meeting was held—as the old-timers, humorously described as "Professor Burnsides," "Miss Hoopskirt," and the "Alfalfa Dandies," sang the old songs.

Joining In

Those who have been members of the organization since its inception in Keokuk in 1907 joined in the singing with enthusiasm. The familiar words, "Don't look at the songbook; it holds us back," came from the leader, Dr. Richard Grant, of State College, Penna.; and when he added, "Boys, you'll have to dramatize this song," the tunes and jaunty gesticulations of long ago brought enthusiastic response.

One of the songs sung was "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free," by Francis Hopkinson, whom the chairman, Mrs. Frances Elliott Clark of Camden, N. J., described as "the first composer of songs in America." The original manuscript, which was presented to Washington upon his inauguration, is now in Philadelphia, she said.

Mothers and Fathers

Another well-honored name heard was that of Lowell Mason, "who started the teaching of music in the public school in 1836," and whose song, "Wildwood Flowers," was sung by the group. "Reuben and Rachel" also was on the program.

Melodies from other lands were sung by Mrs. Stella Marek Cushing of Montclair, N. J., and a company of dancers presented the music of Czechoslovakia and Poland in costume.

A rapidly advancing movement is that of the "Mothersingers and Fathersingers," according to Miss Mayme E. Irons, director of music in Decatur, Ill., who read a paper in which she stressed that men and women all over the country were discovering that courage returns through singing together.

Without Concerts

Henry S. Drinker, an attorney from Merion, Penna., told how, with Mrs. Drinker, he had helped to develop informal group singing during the last eight years.

"We have never in all that time given a concert," he said, "and we never expect to give one. The attitude that there can be no music without concerts is hurting music in the United States more than anything else, I believe. We assemble every third or fourth Sunday night, sing for a time, rest, then sing again."

After Leaving School

The need for providing singing opportunities for boys and girls out of high school was emphasized by Russell V. Morgan, director of music in Cleveland public schools. He held that the full fruition of musical training in the high schools depends upon what was done for youth after graduation. This should be on the basis of free choice, he insisted, and not on regimentation. Social settle-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Bus Lines in Northeast Cut Fares to 2 Cents a Mile

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., March 31 (AP)—F. J. Edwards, secretary-treasurer of the Edwards Motor Transit Company, said last night that 300 bus companies operating in the northeastern section of the United States will put a reduced rate of two cents a mile for interstate traffic into effect today.

Mr. Edwards, a member of the Northeastern Bus Traffic Association, said the new rates applying to members have been mailed to the Interstate Commerce Commission and were designed to meet expected competition by railroads which have been ordered to reduce passenger rates to two cents a mile in June. He said the present bus rate for interstate traffic is three cents a mile, graduated to two cents for trips over 500 miles.

Post Office Issues Two Fraud Citations In Alleged Lotteries

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Post Office Department today announced a "fraud" citation against the National Conference on Legalizing Lotteries, headed by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, New York society leader, and the Golden Stakes with which Alfred E. Smith Jr., son of the former New York Governor, is associated.

Karl A. Crowley, solicitor of the department, announced that a fraud hearing on the Golden Stakes would be held April 1 and one on Mrs. Harriman's organization April 2.

The organizations have been ordered to show cause why they should not be barred from receiving mail because of using the mail in a lottery scheme.

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith Jr., son of the former Governor of New York State, said today that the New York offices of the "Golden Stakes" with which he is connected had instructed their Washington attorneys to press for speedy action on the Post Office Department's "fraud" citation against the organization.

At the offices of the National Conference on Legalizing Lotteries, Inc., a spokesman said that no comment would be forthcoming from Mrs. Oliver Harriman, head of the group, "until our own representatives in Washington have notified us that such a citation has been announced."

U. S. Links Embassies To State Department By Short-Wave Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—Within recent months the United States has finally rescued its ambassadors from the "horse-and-buggy" era so far as keeping them informed of events at home is concerned.

This was publicly disclosed for the first time today when reporters were permitted to record details of a radio communications system by means of which American diplomatic and consular officials abroad are kept informed daily of what is going on in the United States.

Not infrequently in the past United States Ambassadors have learned of important developments from officials of the foreign government to which they were accredited. Mussolini is understood to have sent for the American Ambassador in Rome on one occasion and asked him the significance of a Supreme Court decision invalidating an important feature of the New Deal. The Ambassador knew nothing whatever of what had happened since he was dependent entirely on the censored Italian press for current news.

To meet this situation the State Department recently arranged with the Navy Department to set up short wave radio receiving sets in the embassies in Paris, Rome and Berlin, and the consulate in Geneva. Regularly every evening a short news bulletin is transmitted to these points where it is copied and relayed by mail to other American posts near by.

Boston News Today:

Wool Imports Soar to New Heights
Flood Relief Needs Mount
Chelsea City Hall Robbed of $16,158
Lyle Gun to Th[illegible] Cable Across Connecticut
Train Service Restored in New Hampshire
City Council Refuses Dolan Case Funds

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

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and
41-42, Duke St., PICCADILLY, S. W. 1

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The Spring Mood

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Birds and Trees Fall Victims To Gas and Shells in Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—Nature is suffering from the effect of the Italo-Ethiopian war—as it does from all wars.

Other countries besides the belligerents suffer. Authorties here say there are likely to be fewer swallows, cuckoos, warblers, and others migrants in Central and Eastern Europe this summer.

This is because the bulk of the bird migrants, wintering in South Africa, migrate to Europe via the great lakes, and the Nile Valley, many passing through Ethiopia before they reach Europe, either by way of Palestine and Istanbul or Italy, and it is pointed out that the use of bombs, poison gas and heavy guns causes heavy casualties among birds.

Poison Gas Drifts Far

The World War, it is recalled, almost annihilated the rare European bison in its last two strongholds, the Caucasus where some of the worst bombarding took place, and Lithuanian forests where much of the later Russian fighting took place. Much the same is said to be happening to wild life in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian lion and elephant are reported to be suffering most from the war.

In the war zone poison gas drifts far, destroying plant as well as animal life. If the Italian northern armies succeed in reaching Lake Tana, the headquarters of the Blue Nile, and there is much fighting there, it is thought the effect on Europe's summer birds will be serious, for Lake Tana is the main calling and resting station for birds migrating north to Europe from South Africa, especially in March.

Many Varieties Recorded

Sandpipers, cuckoos, swallows, willow - warblers, storks, woodwarblers, tree-pipits, black tern, wheatears, redstarts, garganey duck, marsh harriers, hoopoes, sedge-warblers, blackcaps, white wagtails, marshwarblers and quail are among the many European visitors naturalists have recorded in abundance around Lake Tana during the migration season.

More concern, however, is felt by African nature lovers over the status of Ethiopia's own peculiar species during any prolonged warfare over a wide front. These include such interesting birds as the Ethiopian ground-scraper (like a song thrush), redcapped lark, glass-eye (something like the English wren), striped grass-warbler, quail, bulbul, paradise flycatcher and other forms.

Resident of High Plateau

One of the most interesting is the Ethiopian flapper-lark, named for the curious rattle of its wings when hovering in the air for two or three minutes at a time; it is a resident bird on the high plateau.

The great hammerkop or hammerhead stork and the egret are rare birds with strongholds in Ethiopia and whose need for protection from extinction was emphasized by the recent International Conference on African Wildlife, in London, which passed special rules for their protection. But warring nations who have no regard for treaties have no regard for bird-protection laws; so rare birds are made rarer.

As was only too vividly shown in the World War, heavy artillery fighting also causes untold damage and destruction to forests of wonderful trees. These are some of the sidelights of war's toll of destruction for which there is no room in the ordinary war cables.

Trees Cut for Fuel

The trees of Ethiopia are suffering in other ways by simple necessity on the part of the native armies. In many barren districts where fighting is taking place, natural fuel for fires is nonexistent and so troops carry saplings from the nearest forests in the wake of the army, ready for when fuel is needed.

Moreover because Italy is so engaged with her war in Africa and her financial crisis at home practical interest seems to have been lost at least temporarily in the international efforts to combat the waste oil tipped at sea by motor vessels, and which is proving so destructive to birds and fishes.

But perhaps if Italy finds herself short of oil, then her experts may investigate the claim that £250,000 worth of waste oil is tipped into the high seas by ships every year. Then Italy may quickly fit all her motorships with oil separators and regain the valuable oil from the water used in cleaning out.

Old-Time Airs Sung At Teachers' Reunion

(Continued from Page 1)

ments, churches and hymn-singing groups can aid in this, he added.

A special performance of "Lohengrin" by the Metropolitan Opera Association was scheduled for the delegates to the conference tonight.

Children Heard

A concert of choral and symphonic music, given by more than 3500 children of the city's elementary and high school at Madison Square Garden, was on last night's program. Among those at the concert were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who acted as honorary chairman; Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, and James Marshall, of the Board of Education. Dr. Walter Damrosch was guest conductor. Joseph P. Donnelly was director of the combined choruses, orchestras and bands.

Mr. LaGuardia declared that the meeting offered a tremendous promise of the future of music in the United States—a future in which, he said, "new Beethovens and Wagners might come from Brooklyn and Sacramento and Schenectady."

Walkout Started By Sheet Music Workers' Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—Picketing of 36 music publishing houses by the Musicians Union, Local 802, of the American Federation of Musicians, began here this morning after negotiations had failed to effect an adjustment of wages and working conditions. Publishers reported that the dispute would delay production of new sheet music. The strike affected employees of 36 houses belonging to the Music Publishers Protective Association, according to Jacob Rosenberg, union secretary.

Fifty-six independent music publishers were not affected, but their employees may be called out within 24 hours, Mr. Rosenberg said.

The union has demanded minimum wages on a full-time basis of $50 a week for copyists, $75 for arrangers, and $100 for supervisors. The wage would be based upon a 35-hour week. Publishers announced that they had formed a committee to meet with the union representatives.

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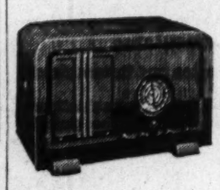

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Strategy?

By a Staff Artist

Italians Take Gondar

Arrows Show Most Recent Movement of Italians Under Starace in Taking Gondar, North of Lake Tana

Inquiry on Charge Of Conspiracy In Puerto Rico Opens

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 31 (AP)—The United States grand jury began its investigation today of the cases of Pedro Albizu Campos and six other Nationalists charged with conspiring to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico by force.

The district attorney announced that he had decided on this procedure rather than await the preliminary hearing originally set for April 2 before the United States commissioner, after the seven Nationalist leaders were arrested early this month.

Documents Demanded

Mr. Albizu, Harvard graduate and president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico which has been campaigning for independence from the United States, was directed to produce party documents for the grand jury inquiry.

The editors of three newspapers were among the witnesses summoned.

Mr. Albizu, in a statement, reiterated his persistent declarations that Puerto Rico, a former Spanish colony ceded to the United States in 1898, should be made an independent nation.

Intervention

"The United States' military intervention of our country is simply the most brutal and abusive act of force perpetrated in contemporary history," his statement said.

"We demand the withdrawal of the armed forces of the United States from our soil as a natural and legitimate defense of the independence of Puerto Rico.

"When, on Sept. 23, 1868, our forefathers proclaimed our independence from Spain, they solemnly asserted that the revolution was not founded on any grievance against our mother country," he asserted.

Charter of Autonomy

"The mother nation, Spain, the chivalrous founder of modern civilization, recognized the fundamental principles in international relations as expounded by our forefathers in 1868, and granted Puerto Rico the great Charter of Autonomy, in virtue of which the relations between Spain and Puerto Rico were to be regulated by treaty, thus recognizing that our country is a sovereign, free and independent nation.

"This recognition of our place in the family of free nations was irrevocable and obligatory on all powers, and never could be at the mercy of the vicissitudes of the wars of the mother country, or of any war.

The Treaty of Paris imposed by force by the United States on Spain on April 11, 1899, is null and void, so far as Puerto Rico is concerned."

Mr. Albizu and his six Nationalist associates were arrested March 5, charged with inciting to insurrection and recruiting soldiers in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. They were released under bonds to await hearings.

The arrests followed frequent incidents involving Nationalists and United States authorities. Col. E. Francis Riggs, chief of the Insular Police, was slain on Feb. 23 by two youths, self-designated Nationalists, who were killed later by police.

Society Made Legatee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 30—The American Philosophical Society here has been awarded $182,129 from the estate of Walter Wood, wealthy pipe iron manufacturer, in a schedule of distribution approved by Judge Klein of Orphans' Court.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Italians Near Lake Tana In Northern Drive

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WITH THE NORTHERN ITALIAN ARMY, GONDAR, Ethiopia, March 31—This important strategic city at the head of Lake Tana fell into the hands of an Italian truck column led by Gen. Achille Starace, Secretary-General of the Fascist Party, today.

The mechanical cavalry roared its way southward along the Sudanese border, cutting off all northern Ethiopia from supplies which previously had been delivered over caravan trails from the Sudan.

Most Important Move

This Italian drive is by far the most important international move yet made in the present war because of the significance to the British of the Lake Tana region.

Gondar is only a few kilometers from the head of Lake Tana, the source of the Blue Nile and, subsequently the Nile which gives the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt its water supply.

Like Graziani's Strategy

The motor column was modeled after that of Gen. Rudolfo Graziani which, in the South, moved up from Dolo to Neghelli to break up Ras Desta's army several weeks ago.

The northern column, like that of the troopers under General Graziani, had the advantage in its operations of a flat, desert-like floor—the lower western plain baked by the sun to a dusty enamel surface.

The Starace Command has moved farther than the column which fought the Danakils under Gen. Oreste Mariotti last November—moving on mules through the Danakil Desert—but it traveled about the same distance as did the Graziani Command in his semicircular sweep—that is, about 155 miles.

Encirclement

Like the Graziani drive, the Starace movement has been made in a huge semicircle, starting originally at Asmara and circling back through Eritrea up to the border at Umaga, which is only a few miles from Kassala, the regular lake entry port of the British Sudan.

The way for the maneuver was paved by victories of the past six weeks all along the northern front from Amba Aradam through Tembien Province and the Takkaze River area, allowing the 4th Army Corps on the extreme right of the line to penetrate deep beyond Setit and Semien and providing perfect left flank protection for the northern column.

Emperor Reported Leading

The capture of Gondar coincides in the general picture with considerable activity on the left extremity of the northern line where reports have it that Emperor Haile Selassie himself has taken the field in the general vicinity of Quoram in the last desperate effort to halt the Italians on their advance that has been all-conquering since the victory at Amba, Aradam, Feb. 10.

It is considered likely that the next—and possibly the last—big struggle in the North will be fought in the vicinity of Quoram if Haile Selassie can gather an army together to make a stand.

Secrecy

The preparations for the Gondar attack were made with great care and secrecy.

War correspondents were not allowed to mention the impending thrust until Gondar had been reached.

For weeks, the automobile division of the army combed the countryside for suitable trucks—most of them American-built — commandeering about 200 new machines in Mascawa alone.

As evidence of the importance of Gondar in the general scheme of world affairs is the fact that General Starace came from Rome to lead the column—General Starace ranking next to Premier Mussolini in importance in the Fascist Party.

In a speech to the troops on the evening before the column crossed the Setit River, he made interesting observations regarding the English view of Great Britain's interest in the Lake Tana region after expressing pride that Italy was a poor country and declaring that the people of poor countries were hard-muscled.

The English View

"The only way to explain the action of the English," he said, "is that they thought they only had to mass a war fleet in the Mediterranean and Premier Mussolini would take off his hat and bow in submission.

"Instead, he reared up like a thoroughbred horse and set his soldiers into Africa."

This correspondent stood on the edge of the massed soldiers listening to the Fascist leader as he exhorted his men.

The troopers showed tremendous enthusiasm as General Starace, a noted speaker with unusual gestures, talked 45 minutes.

General Starace stood on the banks of the Setit River and reviewed his men as they crossed, beginning the drive on Gondar.

This correspondent counted 500 trucks and officers' cars, 20 armored cars and a machine-gun and motorcycle company crossing the river.

Fifty of the trucks held supplies sufficient to provide gasoline and food for a month.

There was a detachment of road builders to prepare the way when the going should become bad. There was also a sanitary company.

All White Soldiers

All the soldiers were white. They consisted of the Bersaglieri and a battalion of Black Shirts.

The first day's objective was Nogarra on the caravan trail from the central Sudan into Ethiopia and on line with Addis Ababa.

The country was extremely flat and no road building was necessary. The sandy surface was baked to the hardness of iron.

The trucks merely took the compass course of the leader to the southwest, following the slightly marked caravan trail and dodging the sparse rows of bushes and trees.

Each truck could have had a road all to itself if it wanted, merely by moving over a few yards.

The procession was very much like a parade. The men were in high spirits and the only thing missing was the playing of bands.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

mob of religious fanatics. He was severely beaten as he attempted to take some snapshots of a reputedly sacred fountain.

The United States asked for, and received, an apology from Persia and punishment of those charged with fomenting the riot. One man was executed. Major Imbrie's widow received $60,000 indemnity. The United States demanded a guard of honor and payment of $110,000 for cost of sending a destroyer for the body.

Oct. 23, 1934, during the England-to-Australia air races, two American fliers, John H. Wright and John Polando, were forced down in Persia, and although carrying a permit to fly across Persia and vised passports, were detained 24 hours, and for this reason said they did not continue the race.

Persian officials declared they had not been arrested and had been treated courteously. The United States Government protested in a sharply worded note stating "lack of consideration" had been shown.

Apologies Ineffective

Iran's action came after Secretary of State Hull had expressed his regret. The officers who arrested Iran's Minister were dismissed. Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland apologized.

Before closing its legation and consulates, Iran recalled its minister on Jan. 5.

New Zeppelin—Hindenburg on Maiden Flight

Dr. Hugo Eckener from his wicker chair in the control room of the Hindenburg directs the world's largest airship on her maiden voyage to South America.

Over the South Atlantic route, tested by the Graf Zeppelin's scores of round-trip flights, Dr. Eckener grooms his new giant for the stormier North Atlantic. Service to the United States from Germany is scheduled to start some time this summer.

Scene at Hindenburg's departure: Page 1.

In Ethiopia—Italians Near Lake Tana

Il Duce revivified drive into Ethiopia brings his northern army to Gondar, 20 miles from Lake Tana.

Emperor Haile Selassie loses control of one of his richest regions.

Italy in the same military harvest reaps possible complications with Britain. Lake Tana feeds the Blue Nile, and Egypt's fertile river flats. With its power potentialities, Tana lies within the British "sphere of influence," recognized by the Franco-Italian-British accord of 1906.

Starace Led Advance

Gen. Achille Starace, Secretary-General of the Fascist Party and second in command to Il Duce himself, led the troops into Gondar. Some 500 trucks and 20 armored cars were used, in addition to a machine gun and motorcycle company.

General Starace's presence gave political significance to the victory, which also has important military value.

Marshal Badoglio, supreme field commander, thus brings the northern campaign measurably closer to its objectives.

Italy Closing In

Emperor Haile Selassie's field headquarters at Dessye are brought in a straight line between advance guards of the northern and southern armies. These are closing in on Addis Ababa, capital and geographical center of the country.

Adjustment—Bureau Opens for Offending Youth

New York—Instead of merely locking iron doors on those found guilty of crime, yet leaving youth exposed to conditions that produce criminals, New York has made another advance in preventing the causes of crime.

On April 1 a special "Bureau of Adjustments" will step between young first offenders and the courts. Boys and girls will not be subjected to the influence of the hardened criminal and the atmosphere of a criminal court.

From Manhattan, this corrective measure is expected to spread to all New York boroughs. It gives tangible expression to proposals made with increasing insistence by enlightened social workers throughout the United States.

Once child offenders were treated like adult criminals, and thrown with them. Then came the juvenile court. Now the trend continues encouragingly toward keeping a child in the formative years from being tagged a criminal because of some preventable errancy.

Interest Is Taken In Schwellenbach Reply to Hearst

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—In such an excoriation as the Senate has not heard in years, Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, before a crowded chamber, made a full-dress, frontal attack on William Randolph Hearst today that comprehended the publisher's entire record before the public.

Senator Schwellenbach used as his text Mr. Hearst's recent assault on the Black lobby committee for its alleged unconstitutional seizure of telegrams, and reviewed the long history of the Hearst press, charging that constantly it had secured documents by "bribery, intimidation and forgery." Mr. Hearst, charged Senator Schwellenbach, in attacking the Black committee, had become the "plumed knight of American publishing."

The Senator reviewed Mr. Hearst's record as far back as the Spanish War, quoting frequently from the book "Watching the World Go By" of Willis J. Abbot, late Contributing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Oswald Garrison Villard, and other commentators.

Schwellenbach preceded his speech with a general denial of charges against the Black lobby committee, of which he is a member. The address showed evidence of careful preparation and considerable research as the Senator covered one event after another in Mr. Hearst's long career, and the Senators and crowded galleries followed it intently and speculated on the effect of the unusual occurrence.

Senator Schwellenbach began with a blanket denial of recent allegations against the Black committee. The subpoenas used, he asserted, "followed religiously the forms laid down in years gone by by such leaders of Senatorial committees as Thomas Walsh (D) of Montana, Reed Smoot (R) of Utah, and James Reed (D) of Missouri." He denied categorically that any personal telegram had been read or inspected by a member of the committee, or its agent.

Of the five members of the committee, he said, four were lawyers, all familiar with and reverent of the Constitution. With a passing reference to attacks on the committee by Jouett Shouse, head of the American Liberty League, Senator Schwellenbach then picked up the trail of Mr. Hearst, who has been at the forefront of recent attacks on the committee.

Mr. Hearst's International News Service, he said, was forbidden the use of the wires in England, France and Canada in the World War.

He referred to the recent Hearst telegram directing his Washington editor to declare that Representative John J. McSwain (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, was "unpatriotic." He recalled Mr. Hearst's part in the Spanish War, quoting from Mr. Abbot's book to support records of faked atrocity stories and "stolen" private letters.

He quoted again from Mr. Abbot's book as to the Hearst purloining of the proposed "protocols of peace," at the end of the Spanish War, from the State Department at Washington.

Mr. Hearst, he charged, was "the leader in this country today of the movement toward Fascism." He upbraided the publisher for running his newspapers, as he charged, as "sweatshops," and quoted from a recent article in the magazine Fortune to show that Mr. Hearst has a property of $220,000,000, including 28 papers, 13 magazines, eight radio stations, two moving picture companies, $41,000,000 of New York real estate, besides big silver and copper interests.

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Communism Seen Boring Into Labor

PITTSBURGH, March 31 (AP)—Louis J. Leonard's accusation that Communists are seeking a foothold in labor organizations through the committee for industrial organization headed by John L. Lewis, fell as a gauge of battle today in advance of the annual convention of the nation's biggest steel union.

Mr. Leonard, international secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, mentioned both Mr. Lewis and John Brophy, once chief organizer of the old National Miners Union, in his claim that Communists are "boring into" labor and planning a nucleus of "loud shouters" to cause trouble.

Mr. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, is the chief proponent of organization of unions along industrial lines as opposed to organization by crafts. Mr. Leonard said: "We know the Communists are making the most serious threat we yet have faced and are working hand in hand with those strange bed fellows, Lewis and Brophy."

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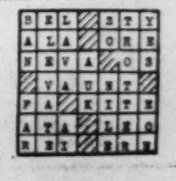

Mr. Pickwick and His Cronies Re-enact Scene of Century Ago

Fellowship delegates from all parts of the world assemble in London to commemorate centenary of first publication of the famous "Pickwick Papers."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE Pickwick celebrations gained pace yesterday when Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Tupman, Mr. Snodgrass, and Mr. Winkle set off by coach for Rochester from near the site of the original Golden Cross in the Strand, London, just as they are narrated to have done in the first installment of Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," which was published on March 31, 1836.

Mr. Winkle appeared to be thinking about dogs; Mr. Tupman was looking exceedingly sentimental; Mr. Snodgrass had the dreamy air of a poet; and Mr. Pickwick beamed on all and sundry, a portion of his satisfaction being due, it is said, to the contemplation of the luncheon, prepared by the Mayor of Rochester, which was awaiting the Pickwickians' arrival in that city, where they were to meet delegates of the Dickens Fellowship from all parts of the world.

Charles Dickens

Under the Pseudonym of "Boz" He Had Already Stirred Risibilities of England and the World With His Whimsical Stories

Mr. Pickwick in the Pound

Artist "Phiz" (Hablot K. Browne) Added Much to the Public's Enjoyment of the Discussions and Idiosyncrasies of the Pickwickians

Exhibitions in Museums

Some observers maintained that Mr. Snodgrass's abstracted air was not owing so much to poetic inspiration as to calculation whether he could get to Portsmouth City where Charles Dickens was born in time for the lunch party which the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth is giving tomorrow. Less eminent admirers and members of the Pickwick Club were able to enjoy themselves at Dickens exhibitions at the Victoria and Albert Museum, where the manuscripts of nearly all Dnckens's works are on view, and at the Dickens House, 48 Doughty St., London, where Dickens wrote the last number of "Pickwick" toward the end of 1837. Other Pickwickians were noticed boarding special motor coaches for places in London and elsewhere mentioned in the "Pickwick Papers."

Heads Book Sales

These evidences of the continued popularity of Dickens's first novel are confirmed by leading booksellers, one of whom states that "Pickwick Papers" is the most widely read of all its author's books, its sales being ahead even of "David Copperfield," which, along with "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "A Tale of Two Cities," has had the additional publicity of screen adaptations.

The amazing vogue of the "Pickwick Papers," which is said to be unparalleled in the history of English literature, had very small beginnings. A popular artist named Seymour was asked by the publishers, Messrs. Chapman & Hall, to bring out a series of sketches, to which Dickens was invited to supply letter-press.

Dickens was not the first choice even for this humble function, since Leigh Hunt had been thought of before him. Dickens was called on to write a monthly installment of sketches of sporting life, for which he was to be paid £14 an issue.

Emolument Tempting

"The work will be no joke," wrote Dickens as he sat down to produce the greatest humorous book of the century, "but the emolument is too tempting to resist."

On the strength of the first few pounds he got for his labors, he married, but things soon began to go wrong. Seymour committed suicide before the eighth picture had appeared, and there was some difficulty in obtaining a suitable successor. In the meanwhile, William Makepeace Thackeray applied for the job, but was not engaged.

Eventually an artist named Hablot K. Browne was chosen to succeed Seymour, and thus started a partnership which happily lasted for many years. Browne took the pseudonym of "Phiz" to harmonize with Dickens's "Boz."

Sam Weller Turned Tide

Even so, the "Pickwick Papers" hung fire. Their first three numbers failed to hit the public taste, but with the appearance of Sam Weller in the fourth monthly number they skyrocketed into popularity. The difference that Sam made to the story can be gauged from the fact that 400 copies of the first monthly part were issued, while of the fifteenth, 40,000 copies were called for. Sam made Dickens's reputation, and put him ahead of all his rivals. As Thackeray said:

> Now, ain't this Boz a tip-top feller? Lots writes well, but he writes Weller!

Little Time for Accuracy

Every month, with only one interruption, the issues of "Pickwick" appeared until December, 1837, when the work was completed. This installment form of writing involved Dickens in difficulties, and is responsible for some curious errors in the completed book.

On the bridge at Rochester, for example, he promised a short story which he subsequently forgot all about till near the end of the work. When Mr. Pickwick sat down to read the story of Bladud, he lit his candle, but was made to light it again after he had finished it.

And Mr. Alfred Jingle is made to fire a musket in the Revolution of 1830 three years before the Revolution happened, a remarkable instance, as Dickens himself said, when his notice was drawn to the mistake, of Mr. Jingle's prophetic imagination.

Worldwide Reputation

In the 20 months that Dickens took to write "Pickwick," he gained worldwide and enduring reputation. "Pickwick" sold 1,000,000 copies in the first 50 years of its existence. When the besiegers entered the ruins of Sebastopol in the Crimean War, they found a stained and battered copy of the book in the Russian language.

While the story was being first printed, German Christmas trees were hung with figures of Pickwicks and Wellers in their original costumes; Pickwick canes, Pickwick chintzes, Boz cabs, and Weller corduroys came into existence.

And the phrase, "in a Pickwickian sense," which robs an offensive remark of its offensive meaning, is in use even today, symbolizing that spirit of good will, that overflowing cheerfulness and kindness which still pours over the world in unabated measure, out of the inexhaustible source of the "Pickwick Papers."

Texas Celebrates State History And Its Achievements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, March 31 — Texans continue to sing Texas songs, celebrate Texas historical events, and point to modern Texas achievements. Three more centennial observances have been recorded.

Cowboys in chaps and sombrero, plantation Negroes, and beruffled women gathered in Killeen to sing traditional melodies in a folk festival. At the same time natural scientists from many sections were convening in Gonzales to study excavations already made and to plan others. Goliad commemorated the 100th anniversary of the massacre of Fannin and his men with fitting pageants and ceremonies, conducted by Gov. James V. Allred.

Killeen's folk festival was the first step taken to arouse small communities of Texas to an interest in their own indigenous culture and at the same time to discover the best folk songs and singers to enter in the National Folk Festival which will be held in Dallas at the Centennial Central Exposition. Directors of the national festival are scouting about Texas communities, encouraging the revival of Negro work songs and cowboy ballads; and many regions will hold singing conventions dedicated to the centennial between now and the opening of the Dallas Exposition June 6.

Under the shadow of the early missions Espiritu Santo and San Rosario, Governor Allred unveiled markers dedicated to the heroes who fell there, while military and school bands played "The Eyes of Texas."

Vandenberg Cites Fresh Charges Of AAA Favoritisms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan is continuing to make things difficult for the New Deal. In the Senate yesterday he revived and supplemented his charge that great profits have been made by favored beneficiaries of AAA checks, and renewed his demand that the Senate investigate the matter.

In particular, he urged that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which has his resolution for an inquiry, give it a favorable recommendation, and he offered enough new evidence to enlist considerable nonpartisan support for his proposal, and to leave administration leaders in considerable embarrassment over what to do.

Senator Vandenberg's fight is against secrecy in the huge benefit payments which the AAA is supposed to have made. Yesterday he cited two more reported instances, "with considerable assurance that it is the fact."

Two Pertinent Questions

Is it not true, he demanded, that:

1. "A great New York bank collected $795,486.66 as its residuary share of AAA benefit payments to one Puerto Rican sugar operation in one year?

2. "A Puerto Rican sugar company received $961,064 in 1934-35 in compensation for restricting crops?"

Senator Vandenberg is demanding that the amounts received by all beneficiaries over $10,000 be published. "Nothing of value," he said yesterday, "is gained by evasion or secrecy."

"The little farmer," he added, "would immensely like to know the full facts."

There is considerable reason to suppose that other senators are sympathetic to the Vandenberg resolution, and that farmers in the country at large resent the big payments which are commonly reported to have been made to some corporations.

Cites Some Big Payments

Senator Vandenberg points out that the average Iowa corn-hog check is under $400; that the average cotton contract in the South is under $1500; that the average Kansas wheat contract is around $800. As against these payments he makes allegations as follows:

That a beneficiary in one state collected $219,825 in two years "for not raising 14,587 hogs on 445 acres;

That a cotton beneficiary received $168,000 for not planting 7000 acres;

That a wheat beneficiary received $78,638 in 65 wheat checks in two years.

Some of the oral effectiveness of Senator Vandenberg's declarations was lost because he read his address from a carefully prepared speech contrary to his usual custom of speaking extemporaneously.

Watches His Step

It appeared that the Senator was stepping carefully, and wished to guard himself from a violent denunciation that might alienate new deal senators whose support is necessary. He repeatedly disassociated himself from any direct charges against the Administration, though demanding that secrecy be ended. He even had a kind word to say for Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, whose opposition has blocked the inquiry so far. He is a "pioneer," said Mr. Vandenberg, operating under "tremendous pressure."

"The inquiry," he insisted, "should proceed in a spirit of co-operation."

Mr. Wallace has declared that an immense clerical load would be involved in enumerating beneficiaries of over $10,000 under the Vandenberg proposal. Mr. Vandenberg minimized the obstacles, however, declaring that on a three-shift basis, 10 operators and machines could compile the facts in a week.

Park Guards Take Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 30—Philadelphia Mounted Park Guards, contending with units both from this city and from New York won the blue ribbon and the Judge Harry S. McDevitt Trophy, in the mounted police walk, trot and canter event at the horse show and music ride, held by the Saddle Horse Association at the 103d Cavalry Armory.

G. O. P. Candidates Show Fresh Vigor Along Some Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

middle western tour which will take him into his most favorable territory, Wisconsin, for a speech at Milwaukee on April 6. The Idahoan will follow that appearance with several speeches in Illinois, his own native State, where he contests the "favorite son" candidacy of the adoptive Illinoisan, Col. Frank Knox.

Borah Faces Wisconsin Test

The Wisconsin primary, which falls next week, sees Senator Borah pitted against an uninstructed slate, and will offer one of the earliest tests of his strength in his most sympathetic territory. Should his vote there fail to be impressive, the Senator's ambitions in other states may be drastically written down.

Governor Landon's two concrete achievements, in Kentucky and Missouri, still further strengthen his hopes of going to Cleveland with a potentially solid bloc of states rotating in a big circle from his native Kansas, and including those very areas which the Republican candidate this year must capture from President Roosevelt if the election is to be won. In Kentucky, national convention delegates in seven of the State's nine congressional districts were instructed to support him.

Landon Strong in Missouri

Eight of the ten national convention delegates so far selected in Missouri have been pledged to Governor Landon, and there is every prospect that remaining delegates will be instructed similarly.

The Republican National Committee gave evidence that the campaign has become serious with announcement today of three new women members of the immediate staff of Mrs. Wilma D. Hoyal, director of the women's division. They are Mrs. A. C. Carlson, of Willmar, Minn., to assist in field organization work; Miss Miriam E. Taylor, of La Moure, N. D., to be editorial assistant to Mrs. Hoyal; and Mrs. William E. Evans, of Glendale, Calif., to do field work.

All three have had wide experience in political work. Mrs. Carlson was national president of the American Legion Auxiliary in 1934, and chairman of the women's patriotic conference on national defense held in Washington last year.

Miss Taylor as Aviator

Miss Taylor, who only came of voting age in 1930, was editor of the La Moure Chronicle, and gained national attention as a parachute jumper in her avocation of aviation.

Senator Borah's widespread challenge is now extended to Oregon, where his supporters filed for the primary on May 15. Here, as in many other states, he opposes a slate of uninstructed delegates. It is frankly conceded that in many states, Senator Borah's chances against an uninstructed slate—which generally has the advantage of organization support, as well as the voters' own uncertainty—are not very great. This is just another of the puzzles surrounding the Borah candidacy.

Many, if not most, of the uninstructed delegations favor Governor Landon.

Mrs. Pinchot to Seek Congressional Honors

PHILADELPHIA, March 31 (AP)—Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of former Governor Gifford Pinchot, announced today her determination to wage a campaign for a Republican congressional nomination in Philadelphia.

"My answer to the many friends who have urged me to stand for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District," she said, "is: 'Yes, I have decided to run. I am in the fight to win with you and for you. The Republican Party needs a candidate who can win in November.'"

Mrs. Pinchot filed petitions early in March to get her name on the ballot but she reserved until today a decision to campaign actively.

The district embraces the great Kensington mill zone in northeast Philadelphia, 100 miles from her rural Pike County home, the Fifteenth District, where twice she unsuccessfully sought a similar nomination. The Fifth District is represented by a Democrat for the first time in years, Frank J. G. Dorsey. The Republican organization has slated Former Representative James J. Connolly. Three others are making independent fights.

Borah Files in Oregon

SALEM, Ore., March 31 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah, (R) of Idaho has placed his name on the May 15 Oregon primary ballot for the preferential vote for the Republican nomination for President. If no other candidate enters, Oregon Republicans will choose between Senator Borah and an uninstructed delegation.

Buck Predicts Landon

TOPEKA, Kan., March 31 (AP)—Gov. C. Douglas Buck of Delaware, here yesterday to confer with Gov. Alf M. Landon, predicted the Kansas Governor would be the Republican presidential nominee, but laughed at mention of himself as a possible vice-presidential candidate.

Slum Clearance Called Saving In Law Enforcement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—America should buy more good housing and spend less for enforcement of penal laws, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York told the state conference of the National Council of Jewish Women here last night.

Discussing the slum clearance and low rent housing bill that he intends to reintroduce in Congress this week, he produced statistics showing the homicide rate in this country to be 31 times that of England. He ascribed this condition indirectly to slum conditions.

Senator Wagner said his bill was built around three policies—promotion of re-employment, revival of private industry, and replacement of the worst slums by new dwellings.

Without Competition

"Public participation in a housing program must not create competition with private business with respect to a person whom private industry can supply with recent quarters," he declared. "My plan is designed to supplant what private industry will do, by public contributions, to make up part of the difference between what the poor can afford to pay and what decent quarters cost."

He emphasized that provisions of the bill would provide trade of $40,000,000 over the next decade and would aid 10,000,000 families now living under sordid conditions. One dollar of Government money would be spent for every $39 of private funds, he added.

Position of Candidates

Support for the Wagner program came from the National Public Housing Conference, representing 50 affiliated organizations, which has asked President Roosevelt to support the slum clearance bill, it was announced today. Holding its annual meeting at Greenwich House, the conference yesterday voted to investigate the position of all presidential candidates with reference to their position on the housing question.

Diminishing opposition to public housing programs in the Midwest and on the Pacific coast was reported by Miss Helen Alfred, secretary of the conference, who has lately made a tour of those sections.

Building Character in Youth Is Urged to Stamp Out Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31—A permanent solution of the crime problem will come only through character education, H. C. Schilder, chief of the identification division of the United States Department of Justice, told Gov. Henry Horner's third annual Illinois crime conference here March 27.

Coming from one engaged in enforcement activities primarily and from the midst of a group of police officers, this urge to an attack on the roots of crime was considered significant.

Youth must be taught ideals and a respect for authority, Mr. Schilder said. The work, he advised, should be carried on by practical and understanding people capable of helping youths to use their energy in constructive ways

Remedy Lies With Public

"The people," he went on, "will receive the protection they demand. Citizens have been ignorant of the power they themselves possess through public opinion, courage, and willingness to help sustain the law. They can, and must, win this offensive and defensive fight against crime."

Proper training of police, taking politics out of law-enforcement, co-operation of law-enforcing agencies, swift justice which includes punishment for "repeaters," courage instead of fear on the part of citizenry—repeatedly emphasized by numerous of the day's speakers—indicate the trend of the conference.

"Farmers are too fearful to report crimes," R. Ross Saunders, chairman of a rural crime commission, appointed by Governor Horner six months ago, told delegates. "What we have to do is to transfer that fear from the mind of the farmer to the mind of the thief."

Stresses Co-operation

John Henry Wigmore, dean emeritus of Northwestern University law school, Evanston, also emphasized that the "only way to defeat predatory crime—crimes of profit—is by organized co-operation of citizens.

"The state machine is not now adequate to deal with crime," he contended, "and what we should do is to make it adequate."

He recommended enlarging the state bureau of identification and investigation to include experts in all fields, declaring that the State's population is sufficient to justify as large and competent a staff as that at Washington, Paris, or London; enlarging of the state police force, which now numbers 350, to supplement local police efforts; and the supervision by federal officers of justice, under the Attorney General of the United States of both county sheriffs and State's attorneys.

Until such time as that can be accomplished, he recommended full co-operation of all local prosecuting officers, with a central state office, and monthly meetings of all state's attorneys with the state attorney general, and advocated compulsory long terms for states attorneys in order that the public may get the benefit of their experience.

Thomas J. Courtney, state's attorney for Cook County, which embraces Chicago, reported that crime in Chicago has decreased 40 per cent in the last three years, and added that in that time 102 maximum sentences had been imposed, in contrast to 53 during the preceding 50 years.

Michael L. Igoe, United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois, declared that one reason for reduction of crime in Chicago is an aroused public attitude.

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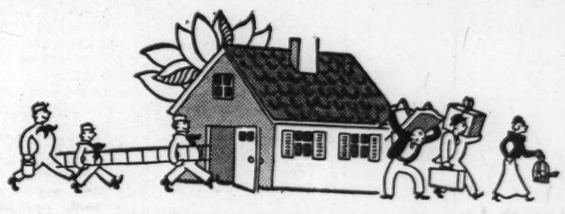

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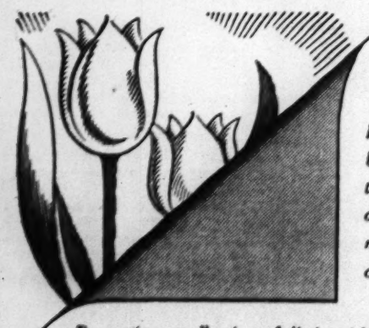

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THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1935

THE 89th Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company covering operations for 1935 will be presented to the stockholders at the annual meeting on April 14, 1936. The report shows that total operating revenues increased over 1934 by $24,143,487, or 7% (due in part to increase in freight rates), but continued subnormal, being 46% less than the annual average for 1925-1929. Operating expenses increased $17,132,347 (due principally to higher wages). The Company earned a net income of $23,849,798 as compared with $21,633,965 in 1934. Surplus for 1935 was equal to 2.8% upon the outstanding Capital Stock as compared with 2.5% in 1934. Surplus per share (par $50) was $1.38 as compared with $1.23 in 1934.

OPERATING RESULTS

	1935	Comparison with 1934 Increase or Decrease	
Total Operating Revenues were	$367,812,186	I	$24,143,487
Total Operating Expenses were	263,100,184	I	17,132,347
Leaving Net Revenue of	104,712,002	I	7,011,140
Taxes amounted to	25,334,425	I	1,502,999
Equipment, Joint Facility Rents, etc., amounted to	9,082,936	D	751,213
Leaving Net Railway Operating Income of	70,394,641	I	6,359,354
Income from Investments and Other Sources was	36,413,423	D	3,600,468
Making Gross Income of	106,808,064	I	2,658,886
Rental Paid Leased Lines, Interest on Funded Debt and Other Charges amounted to	82,958,266	I	443,053
Leaving Net Income (Equal to 3.6% of Capital Stock)	23,849,798	I	2,215,833
Appropriations to Sinking and Other Funds, etc.	5,721,402	I	279,497
Surplus (Equal to 2.8% of Capital Stock)	18,128,396	I	1,936,336

Dividend of 2% ($13,167,696) was paid on February 29, 1936, to stockholders and charged against net income for 1935.

Splendid work has been done by our employes in accomplishing the results recorded. The Company's stockholders and bondholders can materially aid by helping to secure additional traffic and thus increase revenue. The Pennsylvania Railroad cordially invites their active interest in getting people to travel and ship via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 30th, 1936. M. W. CLEMENT, *President.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SHIP AND TRAVEL VIA PENNSYLVANIA

Stockholders can obtain copies of the Annual Report from J. Taney Wilcox, Secretary, Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dobie Under New Colors—Cronin Starts Cutting Squad—Belmont Golf Club Sold

Connie Mack Tells How Jimmy Foxx Joined A's

BULLETIN

By a Staff Correspondent

SARASOTA, Fla., March 31—To make sure that there is no fooling, Manager Joe Cronin dropped Arthur "Skinny" Graham, spare outfielder, and Alex Mustaikis, pitcher, today, to Little Rock, Ark., under option, instead of tomorrow, April 1. The sending of Graham to that faraway Southern League team came as a surprise. Graham's home town is Somerville, Mass. Mustaikis hails from Louisiana.

By **Edwin Rumill**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 31—Connie Mack, who gave many of the present Boston Red Sox stars their start in big league baseball, relates how he first stumbled across one of his outstanding developments—Jimmy Foxx.

"One hot day in August of 1924," began the Philadelphia Athletics' manager, "an old friend of mine turned up at Shibe Park for a chat, just before the game. You will remember this friend. His name was Frank Baker and he was my heavy-hitting third baseman from 1909 to the end of the 1914 season.

"Even now I can look back and see those life-saving home runs he hit off Rube Marquard and Christy Mathewson in the second and third games of the World Series of 1911. Baker was an outstanding distance hitter and occupied the cleanup position in my batting order during a stretch when the Athletics won four pennants in five straight years.

"So I greeted the old slugger cordially. Frank had long since been retired from baseball. He had saved the money he had earned and put it into a big farm on the eastern shore of Maryland, a section famed for its rich loam.

"In recent years a new baseball league had been formed in this district called the Eastern Shore League and Baker, although he never wanted to be connected with baseball again, was coaxed out of retirement to manage the Easton (Md.) team. The only reason he finally accepted was that Easton was not far from his home and the league was so small that it made no great demands on his time.

"So it was the manager of the Easton team who was sitting in front of my desk in my Shibe Park office that morning. He said to me:

"'Mr. Mack, my team is not playing today and I came up here partly to watch the Athletics and partly to recommend a young fellow who plays on my team. His name is Jimmy Foxx and he can hit that baseball. There isn't a left field in the circuit where he hasn't hit the ball over. I'm sure he will make the grade in the American League.'

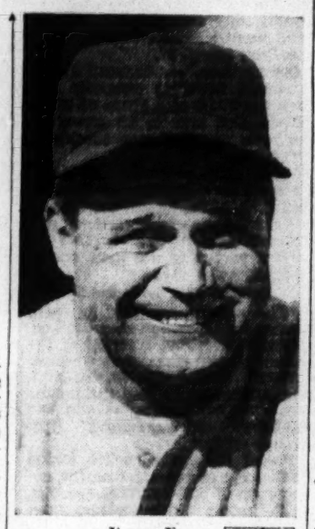
"This youngster, according to Baker, was only 15 years old and when I heard that part of the story I almost changed the subject. But Frank went on telling me what possibilities Foxx had and finally I consented to make his purchase for two thousand dollars. It was the first time I had bought a player never seen either by myself or one of my trusted scouts.

"I didn't see Foxx until he jumped on our train at Baltimore when we were on the way to training camp the next spring. A stout, red-cheeked and round-faced country boy came to me and introduced himself as Jimmy Foxx. He had just celebrated his sixteenth birthday the October before.

"Foxx wasn't in the training camp a week before I saw he had great possibilities. He was the youngest player I had ever taken to camp, but as I watched him drive the ball through the palmettos in back of left field at Fort Myers, I felt convinced that he would do the same thing some day in the majors.

"His subsequent advance is known to followers of baseball. I don't think there is another right-handed hitter who drives the ball as far as Foxx.

"I always rated Frank Baker as a player who did big things for me, but I think his master stroke came when he no longer wore an Athletic uniform."



Jimmy Foxx

College Baseball Results

Temple 14, Dartmouth 2.
Long Island 8, Princeton 3.
Louisiana Tech 7, Purdue 2.
Michigan State 18, Clemson 0.

Belmont Golf Club Is Sold at Auction For $71,000 Bid

With the passing of the Belmont Spring Country Club yesterday, Greater Boston loses one of its largest and most active golf clubs.

Noted for many years as the night-before headquarters for leading college football teams before trotting on the stadium gridiron, and the scene of some of the finest golf matches in New England, the Belmont Club will be missed by thousands of people who used its facilities for recreational purposes.

Unable to meet financial obligations any longer the property was foreclosed by the Belmont Spring Trust when the interest and fixed charges lapsed. The clubhouse and property were sold at auction yesterday to a bid of $71,000 by Judge Arthur E. Beane of Cambridge, representing T. K. Babcock and C. N. Draper.

Alexander Ellis, president of the club, said that every effort had been made to retain control of the property, but he and his associates were outbid. Mr. Ellis, in announcing the breaking up of the club, was extremely regretful on behalf of the members as well as for Bert Nicholl, who has been the club professional since the beginning.

Many New Englanders will recall that in 1920 the Belmont club sponsored the famous match in which Ouimet and Guilford were defeated by Ray and Vardon before a record gallery of 20,000 spectators.

Several golf tournaments were scheduled to take place there this season, but will now have to be transferred. Also the club's invitation fourball and its medal play open events will have to be canceled.

Berres' Hitting Talk of Dodgers' Training Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 31—One of the outstanding developments around this spring training camp of the Brooklyn Dodgers is the hitting of Ray Berres, who on his previous appearances in a Dodger uniform looked like a high school batter.

Berres is a catcher. He stayed with the Brooklyn club through the entire 1934 season as understudy to the gifted Al Lopez, and impressed Manager Casey Stengel as a talented receiver with style and technique, judgment in handling pitchers and with a powerful throwing arm, but an "impossible" hitter. With Sacramento in the Pacific Coast League in 1935, Berres sported the low batting average of .223, and it was apparent that if the Dodgers planned to use him at all, they might even be forced to let him bat in back of the pitcher instead of in front of him.

First-String Catcher

The very first day Berres arrived in Clearwater this spring, Coach Otto Miller of the Dodgers went to work on him. Miller never was much of a hitter, but he connected often enough to be a first-string catcher at Ebbets Field for about a dozen years.

"Stop trying to punch the ball," suggested Otto. "Get yourself a longer, heavier bat and really tee off on each pitch. Try and hit 'em out of the park."

It sounded like bad advice. How could Berres hit balls out of the park when he couldn't even connect? But as Miller said, the backstop had everything to gain and nothing to lose by the experiment, and working on this theory, Ray started stepping into every pitch.

Amazing Result

The result was amazing and almost instantaneous. Berres hit everything pitchers threw at him. His average soared to about the .500 level. The hits were not home runs, or even triples, but doubles and singles rattled off Ray's bat until he became the talk of this Clearwater camp. Being slighter in build than most catchers, Berres will probably never become a distance hitter, but if he punches out base hits as often as he has to date, that will be good enough for Stengel.

When Berres, who hails from Kenosha, Wis., headed for camp this spring, it seemed that the best he could hope for was a reserve catching post with the Dodgers. Big Gordon Phelps, a terrific hitter, was tagged as the one to replace Lopez, who had been traded to the Boston Bees.

But Berres, when he hits, is far and away a better catcher than any other Dodger. In fact, Bob Quinn, when general manager of the Brooklyn club, said two years ago that if Berres ever started to hit he would be another Lopez.

Well, this fellow Berres is hitting, so it would appear that the Dodgers can stop moaning over the loss of Lopez.

Taking the Gloom Out of 'Gloomy'

By a Staff Photographer

Alex Pszenny, Boston College Captain, and Coach Gil Dobie

Former Cornell Football Coach Was Greeted by Record Spring Turnout of 120 Candidates

Dobie Makes First Appearance In Boston as Football Coach

Gilmour Dobie actively took over the reins of Boston College football yesterday afternoon when he greeted the largest group of football aspirants ever to turn out for spring training on the freshman field at the Heights.

With no fuss or undue commotion the former Cornell mentor organized the boys, and soon they were going through light passing, kicking, and tackling drills. When he wanted them for group instruction, a slap of his hand, or a shout, brought them on the run. He used no whistle, nor was he clothed in football regalia. He wore tennis shoes, long trousers, plain jacket and baseball cap.

Ably assisting him were Harry Downes, head coach part of last season, and Bill Ormsby, end coach. They being familiar with the candidates, were able to single out the individuals.

Not So Gloomy

Dobie, often characterized as "Gloomy Gil," wasn't so gloomy following yesterday's practice. After he had sent the 120 candidates thundering off to the showers, and had settled comfortably in the coaches' quarters his first words were to the effect that the prospects looked very bright. "Of course, I won't say that the team will go to the Rose Bowl and I won't say that it will be undefeated. But I will say that there is plenty of good-looking material. And it is considerably better than I have had at Cornell for several years."

The new coach said that things were more or less strange to him and that he couldn't get any particular line on any individual during the session.

Dobie stated that every boy would have an equal opportunity to make the team. There will be no spring cutting of the squad. "You need a lot of boys in the modern game of football," he continued, "and the more you have to work with the better material you can develop. I won't be able to tell much until the middle of next fall."

Run Through Several Plays

Besides the limbering-up drill, Dobe gave the men several plays. He intends to add a play or two each day. "That's one of the objects of spring training," he said, "to get in as many of the plays as we can. Then we won't have to bother with learning them in the fall. It will be the timing and perfection we will strive for."

Asked what system he intended to use, Dobie said that you really couldn't call it anything. "You put in a shift," he explained, "and you have the Notre Dame; no shift and its the Warner. I guess we'll have some of both."

Sporting Around The Hub

Harvard Nine on Tour

HARVARD'S varsity baseball team heads southward this afternoon for its spring training tour, involving four games. The squad of 17, accompanied by Fred Mitchell, coach, takes the New York boat and tomorrow will play its first game against Fordham.

After the game with Fordham, the team entrains for Carlisle, Penna., to face Dickinson College Thursday. Friday the Crimson nine will open its Eastern Intercollegiate season with a game against Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and the final game of the trip will be on Saturday against Temple at Philadelphia.

Staff Photo

Dick Maguire

Unfortunately, the Crimson hardly is prepared for such a rigid campaign at the present time, having had only three days out of doors, although it has been active in the Briggs Cage. There are seven lettermen on the starting lineup.

Here and There

Little Sissy Madden, who took the part of "Minnie Mouse" in two recent Boston skating carnivals, yesterday advanced to the semifinal round of the first annual junior girls' invitation tennis tournament at The Country Club's covered courts. . . . Joining her in the round of four were Baba Madden, elder sister from Jamaica Plain; Dorothy Wightman of Brookline and Katherine Hubbell of Dedham. . . . Baba Madden, topseeded, defeated Patricia Coolidge, 6—1, 6—1, Suzanne Carol, 6—4, 6—3 and Enid White, 8—6, 6—4; Sissy Madden seeded No. 2, downed Barbara Kelley, 6—0, 6—1 and Nancy McNeil, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Wightman, seeded fourth, defeated Mary Coolidge, 6—1, 6—0, Jean Davis, 7—5, 6—2, and Frances Kelley, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Hubbell, No. 3 in seeded group, won from Natalie Marston by default and beat Betty Albers, 6—2, 6—3. . . . Mrs. George W. Wightman, in charge of the tournament, plans a mixed doubles competition, starting Thursday.

Helen Boehm Receives Basketball Official's Rating

Helen Boehm, who, with her tennis-playing twin sister, Hilda, competed in many local and several national girls' tennis tourneys, has received her national basketball official's rating . . . She is director of physical education at the Choate School in Brookline and an outstanding basketball player on the Antiques basketball team . . . A squad of 25 varsity track and field men reported to Boston University's coach, Win Marling, yesterday . . . The Boys' Clubs basketball tourney got under way in Charlestown last night with 10 games being contested . . . Over 230 teams entered in all classes . . . Ruth Hughes Aarons of New York, world champion table tennis player, will come to Boston on April 9, with a number of other international stars . . . They will play at the Boys' Club of Boston, Charlestown district clubhouse.

Sports Night at the Commonwealth Country Club

A grand sports night program will be held at the Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, on Friday night . . . The leaders in various sports—golf, boxing, hockey, football, tennis and baseball—will be present.

Changes Made In Plans For U. S. Open Golf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—Plans for the national open golf championship to be held at the Baltusrol Golf Club, one of the classic courses of the United States, June 4, 5 and 6, just made public by the United States Golf Association, call for several innovations of importance.

For the first time, a formal entry blank, which must be filled out by each entrant, has been devised, and h s been distributed to the various sectional associations and member clubs, and may also be obtained from the national association at its new headquarters, 73 East Fifty-seventh Street, to which all entries must be made.

The entries close on Tuesday, April 28, and all blanks must be in the hands of the association at that time, whether exempt from qualification or not. The list will be restricted to 160 players, professionals and amateurs having a handicap of three or less. Thirty-one low scorers in last year's championship, as well as foreign representatives of prominence, will be exempted from qualifying, the committee deciding as to the number of the latter. The list is as follows:

Sam Parks Jr., Jimmy Thomson, Walter Hagen, Ray Mangrum, W. Densmore Shute, Gene Sarazen, Alvin Krueger, Henry Picard, Horton Smith, Dick Metz, Paul Runyan, Vincent Eldred, Olin Dutra, Mortie Dutra, Macdonald Smith, Al Watrous, Bobby Cruickshank, Ted Turner, Herman Barron, Victor Ghezzi, Bill Kaiser, Ed Dudley, Gene Kunes, Craig Wood, Sid Brews, Ted Luther, Frank Walsh, Ky Laffoon, Harry Cooper, Al Espinosa, and Willie Hunter.

After deducting those exempted who enter, the remaining places will be opened to qualification by the others, at 28 courses all over the United States, depending on the number entering from that section. Each entrant must specify at what place he will qualify, and this must be the point nearest to his home club, unless the committee allows him to select another place for sufficient reasons. These qualifying rounds will be at 36 holes, with the final at 72 holes. They are fixed for May 11, 1936.

Windsor Faces Bisons; London Is Eliminated

International Hockey League

First Place Playoffs

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Olympics	3	0	8	4	6
Syracuse	0	3	4	8	0

Result March 24

Detroit Olympics 4, Syracuse 2.

Result March 26

Detroit Olympics 2, Syracuse 1.

Result March 29

Detroit Olympics 2, Syracuse 1.
(Detroit wins league title.)

Second Place Playoffs

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	1	1	3	2	2
Cleveland	1	1	2	3	2

Result March 26

Cleveland 1, Buffalo 0.

Result March 28

Buffalo 3, Cleveland 1.
(Buffalo wins round 3—2.)

Third Place Playoffs

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Windsor	1	1	0	4	3	3
London	0	1	0	3	4	1

Result March 27

London 3, Windsor 3.

Result March 30

Windsor 1, London 0 (10m. 15s. overtime).
(Windsor wins round 4—3.)

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The International Hockey League playoffs have been narrowed down to the Detroit Olympics, the Buffalo Bisons and the Windsor Bulldogs.

The Bulldogs worked into the select circle last night by blasting home an overtime goal to eliminate the London Tecumsehs. The two-game, total-goal playoff between these two teams was as close as they come. The teams battled to a 3-3 tie in their first encounter, which ended in regulation time, then last night battled more than 70 minutes before Dave Downie scored the goal that sent the Bulldogs into the semifinal with the Buffalo Bisons.

The first semifinal game will be played tomorrow night, and the Bisons probably will take the ice the favorites, despite the fact that the game will be played on Windsor ice.

Dunlap and Driedman Tie for Gold Medal

PINEHURST, N. C., March 31 (AP)—A playoff among seven golfers for the last five places in the championship flight of 32 delayed the start today of match play in the annual North and South amateur tournament.

While George T. Dunlap Jr., four times champion, and Sam Driedman Jr. of Tuscaloosa, Ala., tied for medal honor with 73's, the seven shot 83's to complicate yesterday's qualifying round.

In the playoff were Ellis Weston, Hempstead, L. I.; W. P. Budd Jr., Durham, N. C.; R. Barker Wilson, Dartmouth, Mass.; Julian B. Hutoff, Fayetteville, N. C.; Robert Dunkelberger, High Point, N. C., and F. C. Robertson, Pinehurst.

Only nine players bettered 80 over the long championship course which this year was equipped with grass greens for the first time. Previously the championship has been decided on sand putting surfaces.

Among the leaders was Francis Ouimet, former National Open and National Amateur champion, whose 77 gave him third place in the record field of 189. It was his first tournament play of the year.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

New York (N) 10, Cleveland (A) 4.
Brooklyn (N) 6, Boston (A) 6 (13-inning tie—darkness).
New York (A) 5, Boston (N) 4 (10 innings).
Cincinnati (N) 3, Philadelphia (N) 2.
Pittsburgh (N) 10, Chicago (A) 8.
St. Louis (N) 10, Chicago (N) 4.
St. Louis (A) 6, Milwaukee (AA) 2.
Philadelphia (A) 6, East Griffin, Ga. 0.
Baltimore (IL) 6, Newark (IL) 3.
Albany (IL) 12, Toronto (IL) 10.

By-Plays

By **George M. R. Holmes**
Sports Editor

Hockey Has Yet to Learn

JUDGING from what took place in the second Toronto-Boston National Hockey League playoff game at Toronto last Thursday, professional hockey still has a lot to learn before it occupies the place it really deserves among professional sports. I am well aware of the fact that the game is doing finely from a financial point of view and that, of course, is what a professional sport is operated for; but the time is surely coming when, unless a decided change comes over the owners, league officials and players, it is not going to reach that state of popularity it deserves or remain a sport which draws on account of the hockey produced. The fact that the present type of game is paying and no doubt will continue to do so for a while longer, keeps the much needed reforms from being carried out.

High Officials and Owners to Blame

In studying the situation it becomes very apparent that the high officials in the league, as well as the club owners, are much to blame for present conditions. It is upon their shoulders that the work of improving the sport rests. By that I do not mean to detract from the responsibility which also rests on the referees and players; but I mean to say that not only is it the duty of the league officials and club owners to conduct their affairs properly, but it is also up to them to see that game officials and players live within the rules. Many serious infractions of rules have occurred in past years without the proper authorities dealing out the proper penalties, and the result has been a breaking down of the entire hockey morale. No doubt some, perhaps many of the spectators, enjoy present conditions; but it is my opinion that no real lover of hockey cares to see them. The money paid in by persons who want this rough stuff may be just as good to the club owners as that paid by persons who want to see real hockey; but the former class will gradually dwindle to that point where professional hockey will pass out of the sports picture. The only alternative will be to throw out the rowdyism in favor of real hockey.

Conn Smythe

Abusing the Referee

One of the most serious faults with the game today is unquestionably the officiating at the games. The poor referee is getting blamed for his inefficiency. But it is not really his fault. He is in about the same position as the baseball umpire used to be in before Ban Johnson came into the national game, and not only insisted on having good umpires in his league, but also backed them to the very limit when they were in the right. That is what professional hockey needs, and I have not a doubt but what, when the president of the N. H. L., or whoever is given that authority, takes the same stand for clean hockey that Ban Johnson took for clean baseball, there will be little criticism of the work of the referees. I do not question there being plenty of former players who would make excellent referees; but they cannot carry on unless they have the backing of the head of the organization. So long as owners can dictate as to what referees shall or shall not officiate in their city so long will the present standard prevail.

Players and Spectators

It is to be regretted that some of the players do not confine their attention to playing hockey and eliminating the rough stuff. At best hockey is a rugged game, with plenty of chance for roughness and illegal body contact; but it can be played cleanly. It is my opinion that a vast majority of the players are for clean play, and it is up to the officials and club owners to handle those who are of the other type. If the penalty box will not accomplish this, then the player should be dropped from organized hockey. Those spectators who go to a game for the purpose of encouraging rough hockey, fighting and other forms of hoodlumism, should be eliminated from the gate as quickly as possible, in order to make room for those who have been losing interest in the sport because they were interested in witnessing real hockey without being subject to rowdyism. And those are the persons who are going to keep professional hockey going in the years to come.

Mason Urges Golf Rules Instruction

Another of President Charles E. Mason's letters to member clubs of the Massachusetts Golf Association advocates that the clubs attempt to school their members on the rules of the game. His letter follows:

"Last summer when the junior championship was being played at the Cohasset Golf Club, I watched several of the competitors during their play. At one green, I observed the following infractions of rules:

"One boy stepped on the line of putt to smooth out a dent on the surface of the green. This is a violation of Rule 28, Sect. 3.

"Another boy asked for advice concerning his tee shot on the short fifteenth hole. (Please refer to Stroke Rule 1.)

"Another boy's ball struck the flag stick within 20 yards of the hole, and he did not know the penalty. (Stroke Rule 13.)

"I asked all three of these boys if they had ever read the rules and they never had. These three infractions coming so close together made me think that every member club should co-operate with the Massachusetts Golf Association so that all players would become familiar with the rules. Frequently, players will ask the Golf Committee to give its decision on matters over which there is a dispute. These disputes always seem to occur in a vital part of the match. They lead frequently to bad feeling. I believe that most of these disputes would not arise if the players knew the rules. A great many golfers have never read the rules and often are victims of ignorance. Loss of hole or disqualification can almost always be avoided if players would read and understand the Rules of Golf.

"The Massachusetts Golf Association has a supply of rule books on hand which will be sent to member clubs. We cannot urge you too strongly to see that all those who play competitive golf at your club be familiar with the rules. We suggest the following:

"1. Instruct the chairman of your golf committee to get a sufficient number of rule books for those who play in competition.

"2. See that each player carries a rule book in his golf bag.

"3. From time to time, ask players if they are familiar with the rules. Younger players especially need to be reminded of the importance of all the rules of golf. Friendly interest will be much appreciated, and will be helpful to many players."

Women's Golf Starts In Bay State April 13

Monday, April 13, will see the start of the 1936 schedule of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts.

On April 13 (April 14, if postponed) there will be district medal-play rounds to determine the makeup of the various teams which will swing into action on April 16.

The association's individual championship is scheduled to be played this year on May 22 and following days. As the Belmont Spring Country Club has been sold to real estate operators, another course will have to be named for the championship tourney.

The W. G. A. M. plays host this season to the Eastern individual and team championships at the Winchester Country Club, June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. The last three days will be devoted to the Griscom Cup intercity team matches between Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Amerks Are Crippled For Tonight's Contest

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Red Dutton's weakened New York Americans appeared on the brink of elimination from the National Hockey League Stanley Cup competition today as they awaited resumption of the semifinal series with the hard-driving Toronto Maple Leafs tonight.

The two-out-of-three game series was launched in Toronto Saturday night with the Leafs, displaying a stout punch, winning 3 to 1. The second game, which may find the Toronto entry emerging as the opponent of Detroit's Red Wings in the cup finals, will be played tonight in Madison Square Garden.

College Rugby Result

Harvard 15, Bermuda A. A. 3.

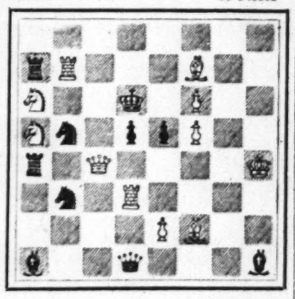
Chess

By **Frederick R. Chevalier**

Problem No. 1813

By H. W. Bettmann

Black 10 Pieces



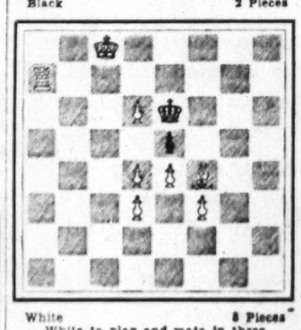
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Good Companions, May, 1919)

Problem No. 1814

By O. Wurzburg

Black 2 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, 1914)

Two more problems by names that loom large in American problem lore.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1811. R-Q7

No. 1812.

1.	QxP	Qx Q
2.	Kt-B3	
1.	———	R(K5)xQ
2.	P-B4	
1.	———	R(R5)xQ
2.	P-K4	
1.	———	BxQ
2.	Kt-K3	
1.	———	Kt(K3)xQ
2.	B-KB7	
1.	———	Kt(B6)xQ
2.	R-B5	

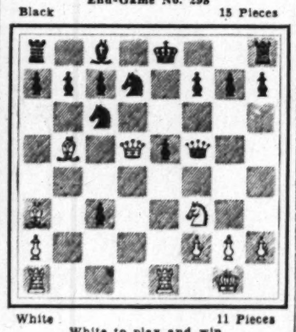
End-Game No. 297. Black wins: 1 RxP (Black), R(K2)xR; 2 RxR, QxR; 3 Q-K4, and wins. If 1 . . . R(B)xR; 2 Q-R8ch, etc.

End-Game

This is what happens when Black slips up defending an Evans Gambit. White has a commanding position, at the cost of four pawns. How can he turn this advantage in development to something tangible? Won by Steinitz from Pilhal, Vienna, 1862.

End-Game No. 298

Black 15 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Chess has long been a diversion in prisons, but few of them have so active a group of enthusiasts as the Marquette (Mich.) Prison, whose chess club, the Intramural Chess Club, has just issued its 1935 Yearbook. This unusually well mimeographed pamphlet, in addition to an account of intramural doings, gives short sketches of 17 other Michigan chess clubs, from Sault Ste. Marie to Kalamazoo. The warden of the prison, Walter F. Gries, writes a foreword in which he praises the game as a means of giving mental gymnastics.

Lessons V, VI, VII and VIII of "A Course in the Elements of Modern Chess Strategy" have just appeared. Each consists of about 12 mimeographed sheets, dealing with the Nimzowitsch Defense, the Colle System (Part II), the French Defense, and the Dragon Variation of the Sicilian, in turn. The method of treating each opening is highly instructive and proved successful in the first four lessons, which first appeared about a year ago. Each lesson costs a quarter, and may be secured from Fred Reinfeld, 3285 Newbold Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Those who are puzzled by modern variations, be they good player or "dub," will find these pamphlets full of meaty instruction. The authors are Reinfeld and Green, both well-known New York experts. Reinfeld is a former New York State champion.

The Intramural Chess Club has played a number of correspondence games with local Michigan chess clubs. Here is one in which the victims, the Midland Chess Club, find themselves in difficulties arising out of an unusual Bishop's Opening.

Bishop's Opening

Midland White	Intramural Black	Midland White	Intramural Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 R-B	Kt-Kt5
2 B-B4	P-QB3	14 PxP	QKtxP
3 Q-K2	B-B4	15 BxBPch	K-K2
4 P-B4	Q-R4	16 QKt-B3	BxKt
5 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	17 RxB	Kt-Q5
6 P-B5(a)	P-KKt4	18 Kt-Q5ch	K-Q3
7 P-KKt4(b)	P-KR4!	19 R-KKt3	QR-KB
8 Q-Kt2	RPxP	20 RxKt	RxB
9 QxP	P-Q4	21 Kt-K3	RxRP
10 PxP	BxP	22 P-Q3(c)	B-QKt5ch
11 QxP	B-K5	23 Resigns(d)	
12 QxQ	KtxQ		

(a) 6 PxP is preferable. The text gives Black a powerful counterstroke in P-Q4.
(b) This leaves White in difficulties.
7 P-Q4 is undoubtedly stronger.
(c) If 22 P-B3, Kt-B6ch; 23 K-Q BxKt; 24 PxB K-B3!

College Lacrosse Result

Pennsylvania 8, Dartmouth 3.

Amusements

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BALLET RUSSE
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Prices—55c to $3.30. Mat. Mat. 55c to $2.75

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Senate Expected to Boost Funds for Flood Control; $1,000,000,000 Bill Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Expansion of the proposed $300,000,000 expenditure for flood control contained in a bill now before the Senate Commerce Committee to at least $500,000,000 and perhaps a $1,000,000,000 is predicted by Senate leaders on the basis of demands from eastern flood-ridden states.

Normally senators and congressmen from the eastern states oppose large-scale flood construction appropriations since they feel that their constituents must pay a large part of the bill and get little benefit, but recent floods in their states have sent them rushing to Congress to ask for passage of a bill with projects for their localities included.

Tydings Backs Program

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, who ridiculed the old flood relief bill out of the Senate last year, is prepared to vote for the new measure. Maryland was one of the states recently suffering flood losses.

Administration approval was put on an expanded bill when Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, Democratic leader, appeared before the Commerce Committee to advocate projects for his state and at the same time urged broadening of the bill's terms. The measure was recently cut from $500,000,000 to $310,000,000 by U. S. Army engineers under instruction to "sweat the pork" out of the old bill.

Increase Is Predicted

After the meeting, Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, committee chairman, predicted that the appropriation proposed in the bill when it reaches the Senate will run somewhere between $500,000,000 and $1,000,000,000. He based his estimate on the advice of Senator Robinson that every "worth-while" project on the army engineers' list be included. The estimate on this list of projects runs to $1,300,000,000. Senator Copeland said. He explained that the $1,000,000,000 would not be spent all in one year, but would probably be spread over 10 years with an annual co ' of not more than $100,000,000.

Senator Copeland, who favors a small appropriation himself, providing for only a few absolutely necessary projects, was somewhat cast down as he viewed the prospects. The larger the bill, the easier it will be to get it through Congress, he commented, referring to the fact that more members of Congress will vote for it if it includes projects for their territory.

Funds Are Increased

The process of adding projects to the bill was begun yesterday when a number of congressmen appeared before the committee. By the end of the day the total called for had jumped from $310,000,000 to $383,000,000 with increases expected to continue steadily as time goes on.

Two important matters of policy to be determined before the bill are: (1) whether the Federal Government shall help for purely local projects that do not affect an interstate river system; and (2) the proper division of cost between the Federal Government and the various local and state governments benefited.

Since many of the projects are not considered economically feasible unless they are combined with navigation or power improvements, a greatly expanded bill would probably lead the Federal Government further into the business of developing electric power, bringing up a new question to be considered.

Use of Newsprint, Not Quality, Rules Duty, Court Decides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—It is the use to which newsprint is put rather than technical considerations of weight or size that should determine whether or not this commodity shall enter the United States duty free, according to a decision handed down in the Customs Court March 28, by Judge Frederick W. Dallinger.

The question arose over 49 rolls of high-grade paper imported for use of The Christian Science Monitor for its Wednesday magazine section. Judge Dallinger directed that duty paid to customs officials at Ogdensburg, N. Y., by the Monitor, be returned.

The importation of newsprint from Canada by a middle-western publisher was cited as precedent for the present ruling, for in this instance, too, the imported paper was outside the specifications of federal regulations, being a quarter-inch narrower than normal.

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, and rulings issued by the Treasury Department, standard newsprint was defined as paper weighing from 30 to 35 pounds for each 500 sheets, 24 by 36 inches. The Monitor paper weighed slightly more than standard, or about 36.22 pounds for 500 sheets.

Judge Dallinger delivered his decision after consulting Judges Tilson and Kincheloe who concurred with him in the view that it was the use to which imported newsprint is put rather than technical considerations of weight or measurements of the paper, which determine whether or not such an item is entitled to free entry into the United States.

The court decided: "It is unreasonable to assume that Congress intended to prevent newspaper publishers from improving the quality of their papers, or to limit them to a certain weight of paper per ream, any more than to paper of a particular width."

Ford Mural to Show How Cars Are Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 31—A great photographic mural 600 feet long and 20 feet high will be the central feature of the Ford Rotunda Building, which is to be opened at Dearborn, Mich., in May, the Ford Company announces through N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., here.

The mural depicts high lights in the industrial drama of the big River Rouge plant. The rotunda itself was the central section of the Ford Exposition Building at the Chicago World's Fair. It has been re-erected at Dearborn.

Each panel in the huge mural is formed of a welded steel frame to which masonite fiber has been affixed by screws. To the carefully sanded fiber a backing of linen cloth has been glued and to this the photographic prints are attached.

The mural tells the story of the progression of raw materials from the farm and the mine, through the River Rouge plant and into the finished cars and trucks.

Lining the Pacific Coast With Lofty Scenery

Mountains and Trees of the Spectacular Far West

Upper Left—Mt. Hood in Oregon. Upper Center—Sitka Spruce of the Northwest. Upper Right—Mt. Lassen in Lassen Volcanic National Park, California. Lower—Along Famous Columbia River Highway, Oregon

Spring Guaranteed Any Time By the Versatile Pacific Coast

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

Spring, unquestionably, is the best time to see the Pacific Coast. But when is it spring out here? Ah! there we have you, traveler: buy your transportation westward whether your holiday comes in May or September, and we'll guarantee you spring. For that matter, if you prefer autumn, we'll give you that, instead—or any season you may name, any time.

I don't recall any chamber of commerce literature in this vein. It's largely my own idea, but I believe it is sound. The simple fact is that some place on the Pacific Coast, at any given time, you may find the season of your heart's desire.

* * *

I was impressed with this the other day when I read a letter from Long Beach complaining against a reference to bleak February. In sunny southern California, the writer asserted, February was a month of roses and outdoor activities. Pshaw! I thought: up here in allegedly arctic San Francisco the rhododendrons have been blooming in Golden Gate Park since not long after Christmas; the wild mustard on the lush green hills has long passed and the grass, in places, has actually gone to hay. That brings us to fall by late March, and tempts one to believe that a cold spell, heralded in the press as a movement of Polar Air, though it failed to nip the posies, might be ushering in the winter of 1936-37! Perish the thought, however: we still have at least nine months of glorious summer ahead, say I, looking right at you, Californians, Inc.

* * *

Although I had lived briefly in California as a child, my real acquaintance with the Pacific slope did not begin until youthful independence pushed me as far from home as I could get without leaving the country in search of my first newspaper job.

I was not long in the Pacific Northwest when I learned that there the urge to travel in a wonderland of beauty and interest is difficult to resist. I was all for chucking my job on the Aberdeen Daily World, if necessary, to see more of the glorious wilderness which came up almost to the city limits. I had in mind something about a combination canoe and walking trip through the then unbroken wildness of the Olympic Peninsula. Wiser counsels prevailed, and I waited for the construction of a highway some years later to see the full glories of mountains, forests and wilderness streams.

* * *

It's the mountains, it seems to me, that are the primary attraction of the Pacific Northwest. They are just elusive enough to be completely fascinating. In good weather Mt. Hood stands out like a great white sentinel, floating in the sky line above the pleasant city of Portland, Ore., while Mt. Rainier does the same above Tacoma, and the whole Cascade Range behind Seattle.

With such visions of loveliness in the background, one naturally enough expects the hedges of giant roses along Portland streets, with invitations to the visitor to pick all he will; the beauties of Seattle's parks and lakes; the incomparable island-studded waterways of Puget Sound and the Strait of Georgia.

The Pacific Northwest is a natural vacation headquarters. In every direction the tall firs beckon to the camper, while the charm of the cities attracts the the more sophisticated traveler. Nor can one leave without visiting Victoria, B. C., on lovely Vancouver Island, a little city truly "more English than England."

The adventuresome find, in the eastern portions of Washington and Oregon, rich agricultural, cattle and mineral country, while some of the country's largest Indian reservations are found in these states. National parks and monuments include the famous Mt. Rainier National Park.

In wintertime, skiing and other lusty sports take the holiday tripper back into the mountains, while in summer the pack trail and camp site call. Natural wonders aplenty include the vast Oregon Caves just north of the California line. Dogwood in the forests, wild rhododendrons and azaleas, and Scotch broom along the sea make this area a springtime floral symphony.

* * *

Turning southward, the traveler finds he may enter the Golden State by many routes. The sea voyage is unsurpassed; the railroads offer alternate courses, while by motor one may traverse the Redwood Highway or the more direct way down the Sacramento Valley. A trip through the giant redwoods is something never to be forgotten! Cathedral aisles among age-old conifers, with delicate ferns covering the ground.

Or, on the more inward passage, beautiful Mt. Shasta, followed by Mt. Lassen, the only active volcano in territorial United States, and the memories of a romantic period found thick in the Mother Lode and other gold mining sections. One may see rice growing on broad, watered acres, begin to realize the vastness of California's horticulture, and travel, car and all, by water from Sacramento to San Francisco.

* * *

San Francisco has a strong claim upon the traveler's time, and the wise wanderer leaves an ample space on his itinerary for the city by the Golden Gate.

Added to all the old charms of this city, which has lived more in its short span than have many municipalities several times its age, are technological wonders such as two of the "largest" bridges in the world. Across the Golden Gate men are daily adding to the structure of what is declared to be the longest single span suspension bridge, while just the other day the last gap was closed on the eight-mile structure connecting San Francisco with Oakland. One may still, however, travel the charming ferries to any spot on San Francisco Bay.

Chinatown, the Palace of the Legion of Honor, Golden Gate Park and a Civic Center unrivaled in America are only a few of the attractions which entrance the visitor to this city of magnificent vistas, built on hills ranging from sea level to almost a thousand feet. Mountains and water and a far view in a sea-swept breeze. . . .

* * *

From San Francisco the traveler has more attractions at his easy reach than can be chronicled in so brief a story. There are any number of sylvan retreats in mountains or at sea-shore. One may visit famous Yosemite National Park. Park. And in recent years, State with its great falls, its gigantic cliffs, its gentle beauties of nature in the midst of savage vastness. Nearby are the Big Trees of Sequoia National Park, with more wonders at General Grant National Parks have sprung up in many places to make natural beauties more accessible as well as more protected.

At the Seventeen Mile Drive near Monterey, at the azure shores of Carmel, California offers some of her most beautiful seascapes. And California offers, as well, a model highway system by which each year a more complete inventory of her charms are made available to the motorist.

* * *

On the coast now, spring is most prevalent. The blossoming orchards have not all gone to leaf, and the wild flowers still strew blue and gold over a wide landscape. But winter holds the highlands, if you prefer its snows, and even in September we can take you to glaciers in the Pacific Northwest!

Sequoia and Yosemite Glaciers to Undergo Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 31—Announcement has reached here of the resumption of two geologic projects in California parks, under the direction of Dr. Francois E. Matthes, senior geologist of the United States Geological Survey. The announcement came from Arno B. Crammerer, director of the National Park Service.

Dr. Matthes is now visting Carlsbad Caverns National Park and White Sands National Monument, both in New Mexico, where he will make brief studies preliminary to the work awaiting him in Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks, Calif. There he will continue his studies of the ancient glaciers of this region, which sculptured out, millions of years ago, the spectacular scenery that today makes Yosemite Valley world-famous, and the back country of the Sequoia National Park, the delight of natural scientists and artists alike.

Much of the geological story of this back country is imperfectly known. Many of the theories held by the great naturalist, John Muir, concerning the route of the glaciers in Yosemite are now practically disproved. Instead of having covered the present landscape, as Muir believed, it seems apparent that the glaciers did not extend within 30 miles of the foothills.

Young Volunteers Take Lead In Emergency Peace Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 31—The Peace Volunteer project of the youth section of the Emergency Peace Campaign is developing rapidly under the direction of Harold Chance, who has served for three years as director of the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College.

Mr. Chance has enrolled 50 adult leaders for the Peace Volunteers. These leaders will attend a three weeks' training course beginning on May 1, probably at Swarthmore College.

It is expected that by June about 400 students and schoolteachers will have volunteered for a summer of constructive work for peace. These volunteers will attend special one-month sessions of the Institutes of International Relations held at Grinnell College in Iowa, Duke University in North Carolina, and at a place yet to be decided upon on the Pacific coast.

Campaign Plans

At the end of this training period they will be sent to rural communities in 30 states.

The groups of one adult leader and five or six young volunteers in the communites they visit will lead discussion and forum groups; organize demonstrations; arrange exhibits; produce plays, with local casts; sell literature bearing on international problems and social and economic questions related to the causes of war; contact newspapers; speak before churches, service clubs; young people's societies; labor groups and farm organizations; and generally develop intelligent consideration of the substitution of peaceful processes for the war method of settling vexed questions.

Expenses of Volunteers

The expense of each volunteer is estimated at $60 a month, including the training period. Half of this sum will be supplied by the Emergency Peace Campaign. The other half must be paid for by the volunteer himself—or any group which desires to support the work of the campaign.

The youth section, says Mr. Chance, offers this opportunity for young people to undertake active service for peace. The situation in the world today demands constructive action rather than mere negative opposition to war, he insists.

The Peace Volunteer idea has met with marked success in previous years—but on a smaller scale—in the work of the American Friends Service Committee. Its volunteer groups will be merged this summer in the larger organization.

Close co-operation between World soon, according to Mrs. Estelle Sternberger, director of Peaceways.

World Peaceways is nationally known for its striking magazine advertisements, contributed by leading artists and copy writers, and for its radio programs. The designs used in the magazine advertisements are to be made available to the Emergency Peace Campaign as posters, postcards and in other forms, in connection with its meetings and conferences all over the country.

Cherry Trees in Bloom; Capital Calls Off Fete

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The city's Japanese cherry trees have out-bloomed the plans of the city fathers.

Admitting the rapid development of the buds had taken them by surprise, the district commissioners called off the cherry blossom festival because too little time was left to complete arrangements.

Some of the trees already are in bloom and most of them are expected to be at their best next Sunday. The festival was to have been April 16. It was called off last year because of competition with the Shriners' convention.

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EASTER FASHIONS
are blooming
AT
Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
Don't be fooled by the first of April this year. Here beside the sea it is marked by the advent of Spring and by preparations for a happy Easter.
Already many smart people are here, for the Fashion Parade has started along the Boardwalk at our door. Throughout Palm Sunday and Easter it will continue unabated, like the numerous holiday attractions at these beachfront hotels . . . flowers blooming in the lounges . . . festive food . . . sunshine, salty and spring-scented, basking on our Ocean Decks . . . game rooms, squash courts, music, and special amusements.
Sport is also having its inning, so don't forget your golf clubs and riding clothes.
$7.50 up at Chalfonte, $8 up at Haddon Hall, single, American Plan. $5 up at Haddon Hall, single, European Plan. Special weekly rates. Christian Science Church in our block.
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2. ECONOMY — Modernly furnished rooms, whose comfort and quiet induce rest, priced from $2.50, with bath. Our low rates represent a very real saving for you.

3. SERVICE — The Taft, a great modern hotel in Times Square, is operated with full knowledge that the chief function of a hotel is service that makes the guest's stay delightful.

Thousands of discriminating travelers, who come to New York for business or social reasons, find that The Taft satisfactorily fills their every requirement. It is significant that this fine hotel enjoys an unusually high percentage of guests who return every time they visit New York. The Taft leads on the three major points listed.

2,000 Rooms with Bath, from $2.50

ALFRED LEWIS Manager
HOTEL TAFT
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK
BING & BING MANAGEMENT

Public Is Declared Victim Of Paternalism to Railroads; I.C.C. Loses Original Purpose

By Cloyd W. Miller

President, Miller-Wells Lumber Company, Hickory Clay Products Company, Cloyd W. Miller Company.

From 1883 to 1887 there was much debate in America about railroads and rebates and extortionate tolls. One of the world's greatest orations was delivered on this subject by Jeremiah Black in 1883. In 1887 the law was enacted ostensibly to protect the public. Sec. 1 provides that only rates may be assessed which are just and reasonable. The enforcement of the law is a mandate upon the commission. In the early days, I am told, the commission initiated many of its cases against the carriers or acted directly upon the side of the complainant. In the horse and buggy days it was a conveyance of the people and almost exclusively did it look after the people's interests. Its ear was out to those who had grievances. A former examiner jokingly told me that the commissioners used to take turns standing in front of their office building with their eyes peeled for disgruntled shippers. The railroads were evil and corrupt and this new function of the people set out to correct this, and it did.

Railroad Prestige

Time marched on and over the years the Interstate Commerce Commission built up the respectability of the railroads in the public mind. For this it has never received deserved credit. Year by year new duties were added, the scope of supervision widened, and in exact proportion the increased responsibility accepted by the Government subtracted a like amount of responsibility from railroad management and ownership. This gradual change called for the development of a new ownership technique, and at some time along the way the function of the Interstate Commerce Commission changed from strict regulation, first emphasized, to friendly paternalism which has increased to an alarming extent public responsibility for the carriers' well-being. The proof of this is seen by examining the record starting in 1932 down to this day.

As far back as 1919 there were indications of the change of public attitude toward the railroads. The carriers became a bawling youngster during the period of government control in war time and received public sympathy. We all remember the propaganda about how the Government had ruined the railroads while it controlled them. The owners, however, were paid a good profit for the use of the lines during that period, and, too, the roads were actually operated mostly by their own men. The owners turned this experience sharply to their own advantage; plans were laid in 1920 to recoup the carriers for alleged mistreatment and Congress was asked to pass the Esch-Cummins law. In it was the famous Sec. 15-a which forcd the commimssion to consider the railroads as a whole for revenue needs.

State Charters

Though the roads operate under state charters in principle the rates in Texas had to be high enough to equalize with rates over the Rockies where costs are higher. A large freight rate advance was premeditated because the law included a recapture clause which proposed to create a fund of earnings over 5¾ per cent, one half of which was to be returned to the Government. An increase of 40 per cent in rates came just five months after the law was passed. This increase paid the carriers $1,400,000,000 during the first 12 months and large sums annually ever since. Within 12 months after this increase was granted commodities fell from index 154.4 to 97.6, a drop of 36 per cent.

The next year we had a farm problem and we have had one ever since. The reason is simple—the unbalanced relations caused by that sharp advance in rates and subsequent events have made it utterly impossible to secure or maintain parity for farm products with those of urban industry. In 1922 we got a 10 per cent cut in rates when we should have had 25 to 30 per cent to balance things. The decision of 1922 was a mixed one. The new law evidently bothered the commission. I think it was Judge Eastman who said he thought rates ought to be lower but that 15-a had changed the responsibility of the commission. Ten years followed in which there was no change of importance in freight rates on heavy and farm products and the farm problem harassed every administration during that time. The Esch-Cummins Law strengthened the principle which would give stock and bond holders preference over the rights of the people to fair tolls.

The 1929 Crash

In 1929 we hit the crash and things soon began to get tough for everybody, railroads included. Prices and general business declined, railroad tonnage and revenues were hit hard. At this time the astuteness of railroad leadership again asserted itself. It decided in 1931 to ask for a 15 per cent increase in rates which would temporarily help revenues but more important would forestall a reduction in rates which the carriers knew would soon be asked for. The men who planned this scheme, which I hear originated in Cleveland, when asked why they did it said, "we thought that prosperity was just around the corner and the country could stand it." But it was against nature, it was against the business trend and was economically wrong.

From here on the record shows so well the paternalistic attitude toward and responsibility for the railroads which the commission has accepted. The 15 per cent increase in rates was denied because it was not warranted by evidence submitted. The first decision denying the petition was the finest argument for a reduction of freight rates that I have read. It covered everything splendidly. But the carriers appealed on the theory that they had to be financially saved in the interest of the country. This thought was encouraged by RFC legislation, something even more paternalistic, so the first emergency charge was born. There was no effort to defend the rates as being reasonable with the usual type of argument—we were in an emergency so we developed "emergency reasonableness," whatever that is, to fit the immediate problem. The commission frankly talked directly or by inference about the solvency of the railroads as of paramount importance, so they awarded the slight increase to bolster up carrier revenues. This is another example of trying to make water run uphill trade-wise. It stiffened an already obstinate barrier to trade.

Case Against Carrier

Next came the decision in reply to the petition which was filed by more than half of the heavy tonnage of the nation to secure reduced rates. It was heard by three commissioners who wanted to reduce them based on the evidence, but they were outvoted in chambers by seven other commissioners. The majority decision denied the petition for a reduction in rates and the three commissioners who heard the case filed a most scathing dissent. No comment is necessary. If the shippers had recourse to an ordinary court under the facts this decision would have been thrown out and the case remanded back for rehearing. It was decided as it was because of the financial predicament of the carriers. It seemed wise to the majority to retain the existing rate structure so as to save the country from expected railroad receiverships and bankruptcies. This was an attempt to dam the tide of necessary liquidation—it was another act against nature, and the revival of properly balanced trade.

Last year by a narrow margin another emergency increase was given for one year. It was for the purpose of bolstering up carrier revenues and to offset the increase in expenses caused by NRA and increases in wages caused by the restoration of the 10 per cent reduction which the men accepted a few years ago. NRA has since been abandoned. And the men might willingly take another reduction in wages if the RFC support to absurdly topheavy financial structures was withdrawn. It is an interesting paradox in present-day affairs that I, a taxpayer, am asked to loan money to the railroads to keep them solvent, whereas their sustained solvency by artificial means (taxpayers' loans) prevents their reorganizations so that fair and just freight rates may be charged. No clearer case of damming the channels of trade has ever been recorded in American history. And these pundits of capitalism ask why the system is challenged—simply because the natural operation of it is pegged or obstructed.

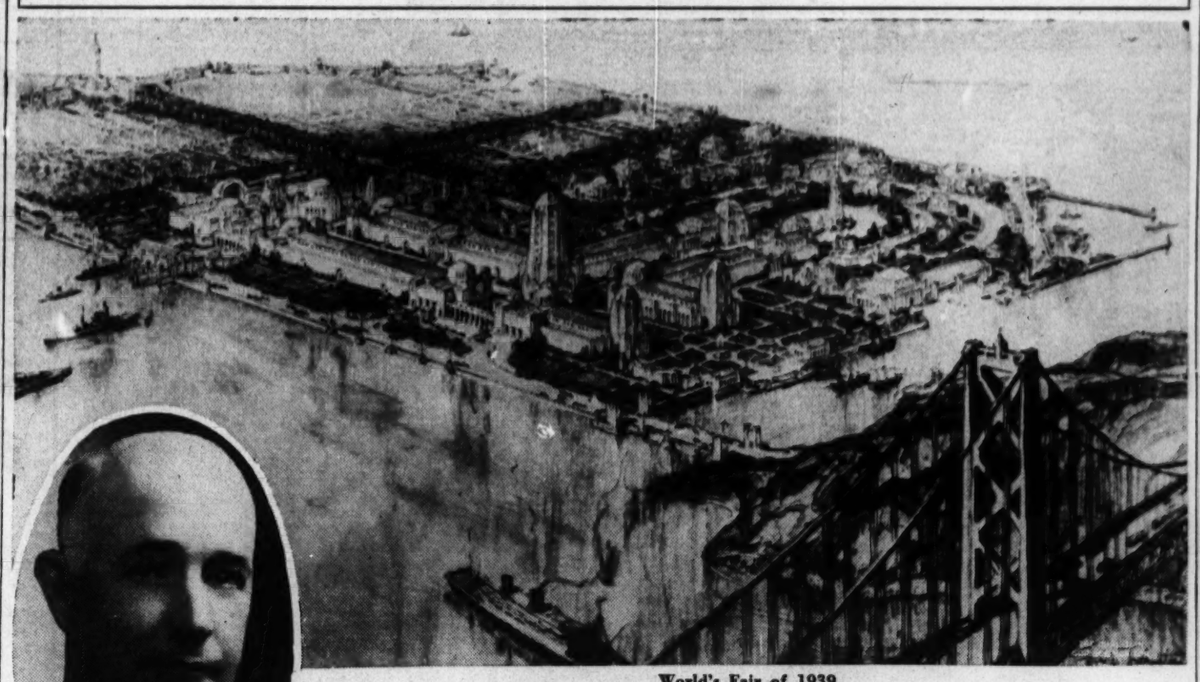
Recapture Clause

In 1933 Sec. 15-a was amended so no longer is the Commission hampered by the "as a whole" phrase. The recapture clause was retroactively repealed. This was paternalism by Congress to the tune of $370,000,000, an outright donation to the carriers. Some people feel that the remission of this debt was outrageous. The carriers had put off paying on the recapture account until they were in financial distress and the people, through Congress, came to the rescue.

The RFC law was more and better paternalism. The taxpayers are now the bankers of the carriers. We loan them money so they may remain solvent. This keeps their fixed charges high, which contributes to keeping their freight rates high. The borrowing of public money makes rail leadership impotent against organized labor, the hourly rates of which are quietly advanced as the main reason for high transportation rates. If this is not a vicious circle of reasons piled upon one another I never saw one. It is a vicious circle of rigidities which are barriers to revival of commerce. It has so far completely thwarted fair and just rates for transportation since the depression set in.

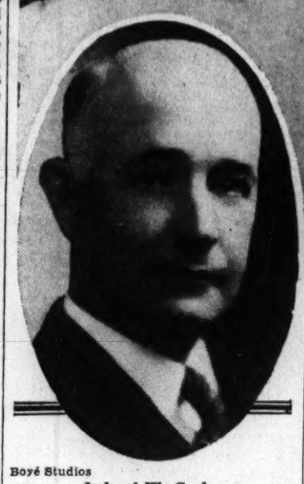
Would anyone say that in the last three or four years there has not been excessive paternalism applied to railroad affairs by the government? Is it not clear that the Interstate Commerce Commission which was formed to protect the interests of the people is seemingly more concerned today with saving the stockholders and bondholders of the carriers? The record of the last few years speaks. Emergency rates were put into effect for the admitted purpose of bolstering up rail revenues. Cash grants were made to the carriers. The I. C. C. recommended to Congress that the recapture clause be repealed. The RFC loans were authorized by Congress. Now the Interstate Commerce Commission is asked to make permanent these emergency rates. Is there to be no end of legislation and decisions to save the railroads, and for whom? Has not the "public interest" approach through the pocketbooks of stock and bond holders of carriers been shown unwise, and has it not always been wholly improper to the point of immorality?

Looking Ahead Three Years



World's Fair of 1939

Preliminary Sketch, Showing Possibilities in Building Design and Ground Plan at Yerba Buena Shoals



Boyé Studios

Leland W. Cutler

President of San Francisco Bay Exposition, Inc.

Townsend Plan Leaders Break As Inquiry Resumes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—Rightly or wrongly, the national capital was buzzing today with predictions of the imminent disintegration of the Townsend old-age pension movement.

Such talk obviously had a large element of wish-thinking in it, since no political issue in recent years has constituted such an enigma for the 435 Representatives and 96 Senators. It also had some factual basis in the new schism which developed in Townsend headquarters here yesterday.

Break with McGroarty

The arrival in the East of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, originator of the scheme bearing his name for paying $200 a month to all unemployed individuals over 60 years of age, precipitated a break with Representative John S. McGroarty (D), of California, dean and leader of the Townsend forces in Congress and author of the bill which puts the Townsend scheme into legislative form.

Dr. Townsend virtually repudiated Mr. McGroarty's political policies in a signed article in the latest edition of the Townsend Weekly in which he declared, "National headquarters cannot undertake to indorse the private political ambitions of Representative McGroarty." To which Mr. McGroarty retorted sharply.

Tension Increased

This break in the high command followed within a week the previous resignation of Robert E. Clements, co-founder with Dr. Townsend of Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., general manager of the movement and, until he resigned, half owner of the Townsend Weekly.

Both incidents are viewed here as evidence of the tension prevailing within Townsend ranks over the congressional investigation which started last week and is scheduled to resume tomorrow morning Mr. Clements resigned on the eve of the original hearing. Mr. McGroarty reached the parting of the ways as the atmosphere was charged with rumors that evidence soon to be uncovered in the investigation will make the opening hearings last week look like child's play.

Contest for Control

Behind the scenes there has also been a conflict for control of the Townsend movement which involves the political strategy of the organization and also the form of legislation to be sought in Congress. Mr. Clements favored retaining strong centralized control over the movement, permiting as few regional subdivisions as possible.

Sheridan Downey, counsel of the organization, who appears to have displaced Mr. Clements as Dr. Townsend's most trusted advisor and assistant, is understood to favor greater regional autonomy for the individual clubs.

Tax on Bonds

Until the recent appearance of Mr. Downey in the high command, the movement has officially endorsed the McGroarty bill, which provides for payment of the old-age pension benefits from funds to be raised by a transactions tax. Mr. Downey has brought in a new plan calling for raising funds from a federal bond issue.

Will Press Enactment

Discussing his position toward the movement, Mr. McGroarty explained that he has not resigned, since he never had any connection with it other than his membership in the local Townsend club in his home city. But he declared that he can never endorse the new Downey scheme and will continue to press for enactment of his own bill in Congress regardless of what Dr. Townsend himself may do. Mr. McGroarty declared also that the disclosures of the opening hearings last week were "all news to me" and that he had had no knowledge whatsoever of the alleged irregularities in the financial functioning of the Townsend movement. He declared that he never received a single penny from either Townsend headquarters or any branch of the movement.

Expenses

Actually, the hearings to date have been a complete disappointment to those expecting sensational disclosures. They have proved only that Mr. Clements (1) received $12,535 in 1935 in salaries and dividends, (2) had his apartment rent, and all living expenses including grocery bills and servant's wages paid by Townsend headquarters, (3) received a liberal allowance when traveling on organization business.

From Baltimore

The investigation will continue tomorrow with Mr. Clements on the witness stand. Dr. Townsend came East day before yesterday to be on hand when summoned, but is reported intending to stay in Baltimore until the day he is to appear before the committee.

From Baltimore comes word of an impending house cleaning throughout the Townsend movement's management. Dr. Townsend himself was quoted yesterday as conceding that some speculation has been known to exist in the movement for some time, but he held that it is of no real importance. The hope, however, is to rectify whatever mistakes there are in the system.

Railroad 'Delivers' Fire

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 31 (AP)—The Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western Railroad "delivered" one fire "in good condition" to Syracuse firemen. When a string of box cars caught fire on the rock cut road siding, a locomotive coupled to them and drew the burning train to Brighton Avenue. Firemen of Engine Company 8 were waiting. They extinguished the blaze in a half hour.

Jobs and Fish Hold Roosevelt's Attention On Cruise to Bahamas

MIAMI, Fla., March 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt, the champion of the "good neighbor" policy, charted the Potomac to the calm, azure waters of Nassau Harbor today, the capital of the near-by British Bahama Islands.

Last evening as he pulled in fishing reels near little San Salvador Island he turned attention to one of the problems closest to him—employment—and ordered continued indefinitely the committee of George L. Berry for industrial cooperation.

Placing $100,000 of work relief funds at disposal of the organization, he directed efforts toward increasing private employment and improving labor standards. He evidently is watching the efforts of private industry to absorb the unemployed and is anxious to cooperate.

Cruising to Nassau, the President sent invitations to Sir Bede Clifford, the Governor of the Bahamas, Lady Clifford, and their guests to a buffet luncheon aboard the Potomac today.

It was expected that James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, and Mrs. Gerard would be among the guests if they still are in Nassau.

Island Built Upon Shallows For Exposition and Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Army engineers have caused a small foothold of earth to rise in San Francisco Bay, just north of Yerba Buena Island; and they will keep on filling until they have heaped above water level 385 acres of land upon which to locate a fair, three years hence.

This "island from the sea" is chosen as the site of an exposition to cost $15,000,000, to run 288 days beginning in February, 1939, and to attract 30,000,000 persons.

Airport, Too

In addition to that, it is designed for a spacious all-purpose airport, to be within a few moments run of San Francisco and Oakland.

Leland W. Cutler, president of the San Francisco Bay Exposition, has planted on the bit of ground, which daily grows larger, in the shallows of Yerba Buena a banner proclaiming it "Site of 1939 World's Fair." The board of directors of the exposition is devising a campaign to raise $7,500,000 by private local subscription. It is understood that $6,244,000 of federal funds have been pledged toward preliminary construction on the project.

Panama Pacific Again

Moreover, citizens of the San Francisco area are beginning to get a little excited over the prospects of another fair, and to glow somewhat with pride at the thought it may surpass the last, and they think back to 1915, when the Panama Pacific International Exposition made the city a gay mecca.

Some of the local newspapers have waxed exuberant over the prospects, going so far as to print long and glowing stories in the present tense with a dateline advanced three years, painting a persuasive picture of the great show in actual operation. To quote briefly the San Francisco Chronicle publishes a fantasy in the following vein:

Civic Praise

"Today, Feb. 18, 1939, a great shoal-born city, sprung Venus-like from the waters, throws wide its portals in welcome to the world . . . (a) lustrous moth city spreading iridescent wings of unparalleled beauty. . . .

"The thunder of guns herald her birth. The music of massed bands welcomes her advent. And men stand before the glory of her shining face and lift their voices in praise. . . . (It is) the formal opening of the greatest of all world's fairs, to be known ever afterwards as the 'Great Bridge Exposition. . . .'"

Proof of Action

That may seem high flown, when one considers that a tiny area of mud is the only tangible part thus far, and one would have to make a visit in a boat even to see that. But San Franciscans are beginning to take things on faith. It was not so long ago that their two bridges were nothing more than a set of complicated blue prints and estimates of cost. Even when clusters of dredges and derricks gathered at spots in the bay, and commuters saw strange giant caissons and odd bits of steel towed out to the scene of excitement, there remained doubt. The towers of the Golden Gate Bridge had reached 700 feet toward the sky before people broke down and admitted that it looked as if some day the bridges might be completed.

Accomplished Work

Now there can scarcely be one so cynical as to doubt the successful completion of the bidges. The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge spans the complete eight miles and more between the two cities. Its double suspension bridge can easily be visualized in final form, as the bridge skeleton itself stretches most of the way from Rincon Hill to the central anchorage, and the cables continue the swing over to Yerba Buena Island, where a bore is ready to carry bridge traffic through to the truss and other structures which stretch almost continuously from the island to Oakland.

At the Golden Gate, clearly visible a few miles to the northwest from the spot off Yerba Buena Island where the shoals are being filled, the single span supension bridge stands proudly erect, with its giant cables almost finished, ready to swing traffic across from the Presidio of San Francisco to the shores of Marin County. Soon the decking will be seen lifted into place.

For Fair Also?

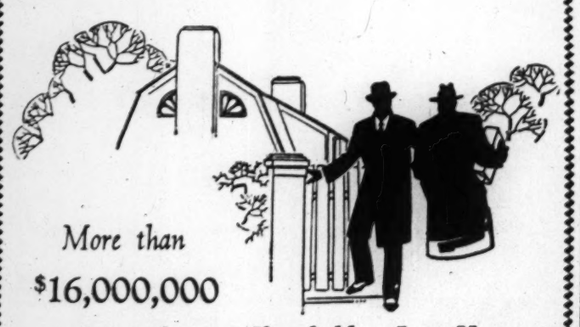
So San Francisco residents are in a mood to believe that what is planned with skill and energy and trained knowledge on paper may be transformed, in due course, into reality. They are preparing to cross the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge next fall to attend the Stanford-California "big game" at Berkeley. Why should they not attend the opening of the fair beside the bridge, in 1939?

And the cost? Yes, $15,000,000 is quite a figure; but look at the cost of the two bridges. The bay bridge cost $75,000,000 and the Golden Gate Bridge, $35,000,000.

So San Francisco and its neighboring cities—Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Albany, Hayward, San Leandro, Sausalito, San Rafael, Richmond, San Jose, Palo Alto, Redwood City, San Mateo, Burlingame and the others—are planning confidently to raise their share of the money, and to arrange as interesting, entertaining, enlightening, scintillating a fair as tourists can desire.

They have three years in which to prepare for the show, and the time is none too long. It will take a year to dredge the island into its full stature above the shoals and to encircle it with a protective wall. Then ferry slips must be built to transport materials and visitors to the spot for the bridges will hardly accommodate all the traffic; and besides people like crossing the water by ferry and they are expected to enjoy a view of the bridges from the boats.

On the air—"Makers of History"—Every Sunday—WBZ-WBZA 6:15



More than $16,000,000 to Massachusetts Shareholders Last Year

Did You Get Yours?

The "miracle" of compound interest and co-operation, working for every shareholder in every Co-operative Bank in Massachusetts, paid that dividend in 1935—and most of those thousands of thousands helped to whittle down mortgage-loans for home-owners.

It was pure profit, paid to people who chose the *quicker* way, the *easier* way, the *surer*, *more economical* way to build, buy, modernize or re-finance their own homes.

A Co-operative Bank pays profits to *nobody but its shareholders*. You become one of those shareholders with the first dollar you pay. *Quicker saving—easier home-buying!* Call or write for new booklet—"Fare and Clear."

COOPERATIVE BANK LEAGUE

of Massachusetts

16 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

Here is Guidance, Assistance and Guaranteed Security for responsible Home-owners-buyers-builders

No Further Reprieve, Hoffman Announces

TRENTON, N. J., March 31 (AP)—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman a few minutes after the Court of Pardons yesterday rejected Bruno Richard Hauptmann's second plea for clemency, said he would grant "no reprieve."

"The action of the Court of Pardons," he said, "was the final legal action in the Hauptmann case."

C. Lloyd Fisher, chief defense attorney for Hauptmann, left the condemned man last night with a statement he was taking a message from Hauptmann to his wife, which was followed swiftly by reports that she had sent word to Governor Hoffman that her husband "might talk more." These reports were denied officially, but they came from sources close to the Governor.

Wouldn't YOU Be

DELIGHTED

—and be better off financially—

if you could honestly say that your speech was winning victories for you—was getting you what you want?

Every man who wants to succeed in life must expect some day to be called upon to "say a few words." When your turn comes, will you be prepared to stand up and impress the audience with your ability to "think on your feet"? Or will you stutter and stammer and throw away an opportunity to get ahead?

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Schools — Colleges Home Study

The Straight Line Drive in a Business Letter

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Sections of the Murals Done on the Walls of the Brockley County School, South East London, by Students and a Teacher at the Royal College of Arts. Upper Left and Right, by Evelyn Dunbar. Center—Fortune and the Boy at the Well, by Cyril Mahoney

Taking the Shortest Distance

Means Being Swift and Clear—But Such Letters Need a Plan

By Louis M. McKelvey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNDERLYING the effective business letter there is always a plan. The efficient writer refuses to be hurried into his dictation. He never starts until he knows where he is going. He analyzes the situation. He decides what he wishes to accomplish. And before he starts to write, he charts a course—a course so simple and direct that even a hurried reader will be able to follow him easily.

It takes a moment or two to blueprint a letter in this fashion. In practice, however, the man who takes time out to plan his letter generally arrives at "Yours very truly" well ahead of his headlong brethren. He dictates more easily and fluently because, with the way laid out before him, his only problem is that of phrasing his ideas clearly.

One suspects that the following letter, written by a bank correspondent, was not planned:

Dear Sir:

As you will recall, we are holding in the Jones Custodian Account $4000 par value Ridgeview First Mortgage 6½ per cent Bonds secured by property located at the North-east corner of Sixth and Western Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. The interest due December 11, 1934 and June 11, 1935 is still unpaid, together with general real estate taxes for 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933. Foreclosure proceedings have been instituted in connection with this mortgage, but B. C. Munson, the owner, has now made another offer.

He states that he will pay general taxes for 1930, 1931, and 1932, provided the holders of the loan will waive the interest which was due December 11, 1934 and June 11, 1935, and deliver the canceled interest notes to him. In addition, he has requested the holders of the mortgage to assume court costs and attorney fees, which amount to approximately $20 a bond, and we are also to dismiss the foreclosure suit immediately. He has also asked that future interest payments, until the maturity of the loan be reduced to 4 per cent. We had previously made an offer to Mr. Munson, the owner of the property, that we would reduce the interest to 5 per cent provided he took care of the delinquent taxes. He agreed to do this, but did not live up to his promise, and foreclosure proceedings were begun. Including unpaid interest, taxes, principal, and special assessments, it is estimated that the holders of the loan will have an investment of approximately $42,850. The property securing the loan was appraised on January 17, 1935, at $53,000.

In view of the fact that Vares refused to carry out the plan which was previously submitted to him and inasmuch as he has made no cash deposit to insure the holders of the mortgage of his good faith in connection with his present proposal, it is our recommendation that his offer be rejected and the foreclosure continue. If you concur in this recommendation, will you please sign and return the carbon copy of this letter which is enclosed.

Yours very truly,

The writer of this letter has literally dumped his facts into the reader's lap, and left him to assort them. He has made no effort to help the reader through intelligent paragraphing. He has written far into paragraph one before he gives the reader an inkling of why these facts are being brought to his attention now. The proposal itself he presents in such a way as almost to defy its being understood.

In its revised form the letter takes the reader into account. It presents facts in logical order—and in units that can be grasped easily.

Dear Sir:

Ridgeview First Mortgage 6½ Per Cent Bonds

When you have reviewed the situation, we would like to have your reaction to the settlement offer recently made by the owner of the property securing these bonds. As you will recall, we are holding four of these $1000 par value bonds in the Jones Custodian Account.

The property, which is located at the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Western Avenue, Peoria, Ill., has been in difficulty since Dec. 11, 1934 when the interest due at that time was unpaid. On June 11, 1935, when the interest at that time was also defaulted, a bondholders' protective committee was formed, and this committee learned that there had been no settlement of the real estate taxes for 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933.

After investigating, the committee offered to reduce the interest rate to 5 per cent if Mr. B. C. Munson, owner of the property, would pay up the back taxes. Mr. Munson accepted the offer on July 5, but on Sept. 1 he had not yet fulfilled his promise. As a consequence the committee instituted foreclosure proceedings upon the property.

Mr. Munson has now offered to pay the general taxes for 1930, 1931, and 1932, provided:

1. The bondholders waive the interest which was due Dec. 11, 1934, and June 11, 1935, and deliver the canceled interest notes to him,

2. The foreclosure suit is dismissed immediately and the bondholders assume court costs and attorneys' fees, which amount to approximately $20 a bond, and

3. All future interest rates upon the bonds are reduced to 4 per cent.

The property securing the loan was appraised on Jan. 17, 1935, at $53,000. Including unpaid interest, taxes, principal, and special assessments, it is estimated that holders of the bonds will have an investment of approximately $42,850.

Since Mr. Munson did not carry out the plan to which he agreed last year and has made no deposit to insure his good faith in the present proposal, we recommend that his offer be rejected and that the foreclosure suit be continued.

If you concur in this recommendation, please sign the enclosed carbon copy of this letter, and return it to us.

Yours very truly,

Few of us have the capacity to do two things concurrently and to do each well. Common sense suggests that we should separate the tasks involved in composing a letter, and that we give our undivided attention to each in turn, especially when the letter deals with other than a routine situation which . . have handled many times before.

Murals by Young Artists

Art Students Do Walls in L. C. C. School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Eyes of educationists and artists here are cast on Brockley County School, an unpretentious London County Council school set on the crest of a South East London hill.

This school's main hall has been decorated with a series of murals painted by young artists from the Royal College of Arts. The paintings represent incidents from Aesop's fables.

The larger part of the work has been done by Miss Evelyn Dunbar, a young British artist who was finishing her studies at the Royal College of Arts when the scheme was first mooted.

Miss Dunbar has also painted a representation of the school and its surroundings on one wall which runs the entire width of the hall.

Two long panels, representing the fables of Joy and Sorrow and of Fortune and the Boy at the Well, have been painted by Mr. Cyril Mahoney, teacher of composition at the college. Two other panels have been painted by Miss E. Eldridge and Miss V. Martin, two students of the college.

The work is really in the nature of an experiment. It is hoped by young artists here that the example set will be followed by other schools, and that artists will be encouraged by the hope of obtaining commissions to paint murals in schools in many parts of Britain.

At Brockley the work has not been a real commission. The school is not a wealthy school and the scheme was first planned by Sir William Rothenstein, former principal of the Royal College of Arts, who appealed for opportunities for students to do mural paintings. As a result of this appeal Dr. G. I. Sinclair, headmaster of Brockley, offered the bare space of the school hall to students of the college. The young artists were selected for the job and their fares and materials were paid—from the school "tuck-shop" fund.

Miss Dunbar showed a Monitor representative the hall, while a squad of boys, under the watchful eyes of a master, prepared the hall for lunch.

Some of the work is a fine example of the modern mural art of young British artists. The entrance to the hall, with its three arches and low ceiling, shows many little incidents from fables, both on walls and ceiling. In the main body of the hall are six long panels.

Besides having provided several young artists with an almost unique opportunity, the murals may also arouse in a large number of young Londoners an appreciation of modern art.

JOHN ALLAN MAY

Cosmopolitan Student Clubs

Boston Group Is Typical of This International Emphasis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TURBANED heads in Joy Street, that aristocratic section of old Boston, add an exotic touch to the Sunday evening scene. They are not the signal of a circus event, but the dignified evidence that the Cosmopolitan Student Club is holding one of its fortnightly meetings. It is Indian night. Food, music and costumes will be typical of Hindustan, and an East Indian who directs an Asiatic department in the Museum of Fine Arts is to give an address.

Soon the Armenian group will have a program. The Arabians arranged one some time ago, with the "aoud" and the "rebeck" to provide musical accompaniment. The last supper meeting we attended was what might be called perhaps an American one, for, although the flags of all nations decorated the hall, the speaker, a professor of Boston University, discoursed upon the advantages of life in the United States. On either side of us sat an American, but on our neighbor's right was an Armenian student, while across the table sat a Korean, a Japanese, a German, a Peruvian, an Austrian, and a Negress (student at the Radcliffe Graduate School) who was to take part our musical entertainment.

We had arrived early, while the wife of a Boston University dean busily helped the four students in charge to set the supper tables. "One knife, two forks, one teaspoon," announced one of them, carrying in a large tray heaped with silver and mentally listing the goulash, nutbread, cake and pie to be served. Dishes, glasses, napkins were put in place. Then all that remained was to turn out the electric lights, put a match to the candles and ring the bell.

Influential Factor

Arab talked with Mexican, Belgian with German, Californian with Japanese, and some 50 or 60 students who had, for the most part, eaten, tramped, skated, and debated together for two or three terms, found an abundance of impersonal, interesting and important topics to discuss with one another. Since its reorganization in 1922 this Boston student club, containing about 80 members, of whom a third are American citizens, the rest men and girls of other lands in America temporarily for study, has been under student direction, with an advisory board. It is one of the many cosmopolitan clubs scattered throughout the United States colleges and universities, designed to promote international friendship and good will through student fellowship. It is an influential factor in interpreting the various national cultures.

Americans who are members reap the benefit of contact with other peoples which could otherwise be obtained only through travel abroad, while the foreign students learn the best side of American life and thought. Not only do the latter have an opportunity to meet on a social footing their fellow students of the United States, but often one of the club meetings will be aranged in an American home of a student or member of the advisory board. And the advisory board itself includes persons of established reputation, educational standing and character. Picking a few names at random, one finds Dr. Manley O. Hudson, well-known Harvard professor and worker for world peace; Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, distinguished geologist and educator; Mr. Christian Herter, Boston editor and lecturer. The student president of the club, when his term expires, automatically is appointed to the advisory board. Mr. Karl Arabian, an Armenian student, is president just now. His predecessor was a German.

Some Thirty Nationalities

Supper meetings twice a month, an annual 30th of May picnic, hikes, ski parties, swimming meets, a monthly dance, and addresses on important international questions, gives these young people a foundation which cannot help contributing to the international good will of the world. From 25 to 30 different nationalities are represented by this one group alone. Their meetings take place in the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club, which make a very appropriate rendezvous. Membership is unrestricted, provided the American membership does not exceed one third of the total. It is open to students in higher educational institutions of Greater Boston and numbers among its members young men and women at Boston University, Radcliffe College, Wellesley College, Tufts College, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other colleges and schools. American membership may be renewed up to seven years after graduation, and foreign students who have been graduated but are prolonging their stay in this country may retain their membership.

In a booklet recently issued by the Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students, New York, we find the statement, "To include the distinguished Chinese in the field of education would require a Who's Who Among Chinese Graduates of American Universities." This follows a discussion on the constructive influence of the student from overseas, including the observation, "Seen through the years, foreign students have been a transforming factor in American life. Their frank criticism has influenced the revision of some textbooks in our schools; attitudes of teachers and students have been changed in many instances to a more friendly consideration of the 'alien' and his problems because he is in the American classroom." Hiking, swimming and eating together have a very effective way of breaking through misunderstanding and preconceived prejudice.

According to advices from Tokyo, Japan, a great committee was organized there in January to prepare for the Seventh Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations, to be held in that city in August, 1937. Under the auspices of the Japanese Education Association, the committee includes all the international cultural associations of Japan.

Pan-American Day, April 14, has been fixed by proclamations of the President of the United States, and of the Presidents of the 20 republics of Latin America. The American Union, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., will furnish gratis materials on which Pan-American programs can be based by educational institutions, chambers of commerce, women's clubs, and other civic groups.

'Let's Continue to Discuss Things'

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE grand thing about making friends is that the more we deepen our own thinking and worth, the more we give to others; therefore the richer we are in friendship, for people are attracted to us. The first speaker today talks about this, and we think members of the Youth Round Table will be glad she has emphasized this truth. If one feels, then, as if congenial friends are few and far between, isn't the answer that we do a little "home gardening," bringing to flower more fine and lovely qualities and interests to share?—Chairman.

Deepening One's Resources

New Jersey

Dear Chairman and Fellow Round Tablers:

The Round Table has been, and is, a source of great enjoyment and inspiration to me. But I must confess that lately I am just a wee bit disappointed. I hope it won't turn into just a "grown-up's Mail Bag." By that I mean that many of the recent letters seem to have been written only with the thought of gaining pen friends. They only describe the writer and his interests. They contain no discussions. After all, a mere enumeration of what one likes best to do carries little appeal; stimulates no further thought, gives no inspiration. Surely all would-be writers to the Round Table have some thought, experience, or opinion they would like to share, and I think that by this very sharing of their ideals and aspirations they will attract more mutually interesting pen friends than by means of the above-mentioned type of letter. It is the thoughts of a man that tell us what he is.

Several Round Tablers have stated that their friends are few in number because a large majority of young people seem to need smoking, drink, small talk and other artificialities as aids to having fun. These Round Tablers desire friends but not at the expense of their ideals.

Let me tell my experience. When I was in my last year of grammar school we moved to Seattle, Wash., from New Jersey. After an absence of five years we returned to the little town in Jersey. I fully expected to resume my old friendships. Of course in the interim we had all grown up and these old friends, thinking it a necessary adjunct to being grown up, had acquired the habits of smoking and drinking. They seemed to live only for parties and similar kinds of fun; restlessly whirled from one amusement to another; did little reading (and most of it not of a very inspirational character) and had few, if any, worthwhile interests. I was quite disgusted with their idea of "living" and after a time completely broke off all contact. For about a year I had no friends of my own age. At times I was discouraged and lonely. But I kept in mind this statement by Hadley: "Life is not a goblet to be drained, but a measure to be filled." So I filled my time with music, good reading and the few sports I am interested in.

If we make our thought more inspired, surely we will have more to give and so will attract friends who will be inspiring to us. As Thoreau says in his essay on Friendship, "My Friend is that one whom I can associate with my choicest thought."

Gradually channels opened up and first one friendship and then another was formed. Now, after five years, I have about 15 or more friends, all of whom have the same fundamental ideals for a working basis. Naturally our thoughts and aims commingle harmoniously and joyously. My really close friends I can count on the fingers of one hand, yet my companionship with them is so true, so understanding, and so very inspiring that I feel no lack or limitation, but rather unutterable riches.

And one of my dearest friends I have never seen. She is a Mail Bag pen friend of eight years' standing. One of my most cherished dreams is to visit her some day in her "bonnie Scotland."

Another friend, perhaps the closest of all, is one with whom I grew up since very early childhood. Yet it is only within the last year that we have truly discovered each other.

We never know who may be our friend, or where we may find him or her. So, while patiently waiting, let us prepare ourselves for the treasures of friendship by truly "filling" our lives and so enriching our characters that we may have much to give; then will we find those to whom we can give.

(Miss) E. W. M.

True Education Never Ceases

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

I feel like a member of the Pickwick Club who traveled far and wide to bring back helpful and interesting experiences to be read at the Round Table. Since my first letter appeared April 2, 1935, I have mentally traveled far and wide and have reaped a rich harvest that I would like to share with my fellow Pickwickians.

Our beloved Monitor has inspired me to love and understand subjects that I had struggled with in school, namely history, geography and grammar. Like a stone dropped in a pool these have spread to other subjects that I never would have dreamed of taking seriously before. Literature has opened up like a cooling oasis and I am now familiar with the important works and history of all the major classical writers. I have them chronologically placed in a scrapbook with their portraits, biographies and anthologies collected entirely from the Monitor.

With a greater interest in the Bible and in words thus aroused, I have been led to a subject interwoven with all this—Greek, and oh how I love it. Would you believe it that I had the time of my life deciphering the Greek characters in articles by comparing all the words with English translations. When I secured a Greek grammar I found I had correctly deciphered the alphabet and therefore set about to delve more deeply into the whole subject.

I rejoice with others that no one need feel an incomplete education after seeing "first seek ye the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you," for after a humble beginning a beautiful experience has proven that if we do not have the money for a complete education we can still prove dominion over ignorance. Most all of my books have come from the library and I have made notebooks and scrapbooks on each subject I am interested in.

Incidentally, I have learned that such an experience as this clears up such problems as "inferiority complex" and a lack of the right kind of friends by making us more interesting to be with.

(Miss) M. E. M.

A footnote to our remarks at the beginning of this meeting: You might be surprised to see the way the mail comes in to be forwarded to those members whose letters reveal a rich background of thinking and interests. We wish that all of you might see it and thus realize that asking people to write you is not nearly so effective as is giving such a lot that members all want to know you better. We could, of course, rule out all requests for correspondents and urge you to be willing to leave that part to natural attraction. But I prefer such an unfoldment to come without making rules. Frankly, though, wouldn't you like to read the letters better if each writer used all the space for sharing? Anyhow, cheerio . . .

Chairman

Brazil's Traveling Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

São Paulo, Brazil

In the beautiful Praça da Republica, one of the many attractive parks of the city of São Paulo, in Brazil, can be seen every third week a nice, new automobile which bears the arms of the city of São Paulo. It looks as if it were on exhibit because there are ropes and benches around it. But on closer examination one notices that the men, women and children occupying the benches are not interested in the automobile at all. They are reading, and this car is the first traveling library in the history of Brazil and perhaps of South America.

For a month now this new car has been going from park to park with its 500 volumes on many subjects, its newspapers, magazines and its encyclopedia. A librarian and a uniformed chauffeur who also acts as librarian preside over this ambulating literary center, not only giving out books, but answering questions and making records of the consultations and questions which are asked.

During one afternoon more than 250 people have made use of this traveling library. Children predominate, but doctors, lawyers and housewives have stopped to consult the librarian, or to sit down to read for an hour or two. If the plan succeeds, the city of São Paulo, which finances the scheme, will buy new cars for other districts. Poor and rich alike who for one reason or another cannot take advantage of the larger and sedentary libraries will now be able to keep abreast of world events by going to the nearest park where the car is parked for a whole week at a time and under great Brazilian trees read to their hearts content.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

On Books of Travel

ONE of the hundreds of books which have vividly presented themselves to my consciousness, finished in every detail, each phrase perfectly polished, but which probably will never be translated into written pages, concerns a journey which I made not long ago in a high-powered automobile from Paris to Rome and back, by way of the Riviera, Florence, Venice, Bologna and the lakes and high mountains of northern Italy. If I could only set down a tithe of my experiences with fellow-voyagers, with inn-keepers, with the men and women of town and village, rich in essential humor, lovable in their curiosity, kindness, and always-surprising humanity; if I could only put in a few of the unforgettable vignettes, splendid or quaint scenic and architectural pictures; if I could only recapture a handful of my impressions; if I could sprinkle the mixture with the salt and pepper of anecdotes, legends, and casual conversations; why, then, I assure you, the world would have a book worth a mint of sociological studies, economic treatises, political dissertations, historical lucubrations, philosophical speculations and the rest of the ephemeral rubbish that pours from its presses.

BY WHICH I merely mean that I have a preference for books of travel, and by a familiar penchant convert almost all books I like into books of travel. Doubtless I should be exaggerating were I to declare that any book which is really worth while must be a travel-book; but I believe I could make a case for that definition.

The Odyssey, for example, is quite frankly a book of travel, and *The Iliad* is equally a stirring description of things that happened in foreign parts. Herodotus is a traveler first, and a historian afterward. Virgil is fundamentally concerned with a great trek which led to the founding of a city. The Old Testament, set apart as a spiritual revelation, is in form a record of incessant wanderings. Indeed, the whole story of mankind, however it may be told, resolves itself necessarily into a long logbook. Every leaf contains the annals of migration. It would seem that, viewed in proper perspective, men have been on an unending journey since they started out from the Garden of Eden in search of the unknown. They have swept backward and forward across continents; they have been impelled to brave the perils of uncharted oceans. If the masses appear, at a given moment, to have settled down, be sure that the urge to traverse unpathed waters to undreamed-of shores is still strong in them; and even the newspapers realize that the stay-at-home citizen will read nothing so avidly as the journeyings of Stanley in torrid Africa or of Byrd in the ice-bound regions of the Antarctic.

THE GREAT WRITERS are thus obeying a profound instinct in being ever ready to start off on a journey. Those who deliberately tie themselves up to a picket, like a goat, and restrict themselves to the interpretation of a narrow field, can never be first-rate. But I would make an important reservation. There are a few of them (shall I not name Jane Austen?) who need not go outside a small radius which they can never exhaust. They are still travelers, though they have never seen the Himalayas. Xavier de Maistre wrote one of the best of travel books with the significant title of "Voyage Autour de ma Chambre." I once wrote a travel book myself, in which I never got farther than a mile or two from my Mill and Rose Garden on the hillside by the river. The point about being a traveler is not that you should cover enormous distances, but that you should be alert to discovery and keep your senses keyed up to astonishment.

YET WHEN, AT haphazard, I invite the names of the supreme writers to come to me, I find they all take us into strange realms. Shakespeare was an indefatigable explorer, roaming the world in imagination, taking us with him to an earlier England and France, to Denmark, to Egypt, to Greece, to Rome, and not content with these peregrinations, conveying us to unmappable realms, such as the mystic island of Prospero, and the fairy dominions of King Oberon.

I sometimes think that Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* is the very peak of travel books. What adventures and sights lie on the way to Christian's destination! Cervantes sends the immortal Quixote, despite the protestations of Sancho Panza, on a far-ranging quest. All the great English romancers, from Smollett to Priestley, are incorrigibly picaresque. Nobody would chain up Dickens to a Fleet Street post; we must away with him on the coach with Pickwick, we must accompany the Crummles family on their theatrical tour, we must be hurried with Copperfield to Yarmouth and Dover, we must even venture with Martin Chuzzlewit into a queer new republic across the Atlantic. In the art of story-telling Dickens solved the riddle of perpetual motion. He never stayed in one place. He was always the *Uncommercial Traveller*.

MAY IT NOT be remarked that the earliest English poetry is a book of travel? With Chaucer we set off, in a notable company to Canterbury, and with what good-humored tales they beguile the journey, exactly like the men and women I meet in an American train from coast to coast! I am sure I learned more geography from Byron and Shelley than from any schoolbook; and I once took as guide in Europe *Childe Harold*, and caught with him my first glimpses of several lands. In Spain I distributed Bibles with Borrow; and with Stevenson I have paddled my canoe on the canals of France and Holland, and have tried to climb the Cévennes with a recalcitrant donkey. Hazlitt preferred the simpler method of pedestrian travel, but he contrived to see a great deal, and to see it with a fine gusto. Belloc likewise went on foot through two of the most entertaining books of our time; though whenever I met him he had always come from sailing or was going to sail a miraculous yacht. Did you ever by chance go on a tour of the Hebrides with that intrepid explorer Dr. Johnson? It is the richest fun, and whenever I need a holiday I set off with him.

It is becoming difficult for me to keep count of the many ways of locomotion. The other day I saw what purported to be the caravel of Christopher Columbus, lying in the dock at Honfleur, and marvelled at the contrast with the Normandie. I know a man who crossed Siberia on a bicycle, and another who had a strange predilection for oxcarts. In one of Ibsen's books of travel—*Peer Gynt*—his hero enjoys being carried on the horns of a reindeer. It would appear, from a travel book popularly called the *Arabian Nights*, that magic carpets were once as much in vogue as airplanes are now. Sturdy old Cobbett preferred to go on horseback on his rural rides. An artist friend has a gypsy's caravan which he employs on his travels. Many of us, like Hannibal, have mounted elephants; and it will be a long time ere camels are displaced by motors. In Switzerland where I am now writing everybody is skiing—But it does not matter how one travels; the great thing is to travel; and if leisure is lacking for travel, then pictures, films, and above all books, are an unfailing means of mental locomotion.

THUS I EXTEND the category of travel books to include Le Sage's *Gil Blas* as well as Doughty's *Arabia Deserta*, Butler's *Erewhon* as well as Sir John Mandeville's supposititious voyages, *Gulliver's Travels* as well as those compiled by Richard Hakluyt, Wilhelm Meister's wanderings as well as those of Waterton and Bates. Every good story is as much a travel book as Cook's *Voyages*, just as every good travel book is as much a story as a Jules Verne romance. It is surely impossible to read the historical writers without a map. Gibbon, for example, is a valiant adventurer over the whole of the Roman world; and to plunge into the history of Peru or Mexico is to go abroad in the full sense of the poet's phrase:

"Out of my country and myself I go."

Yet I remember that Voltaire, after taking us in one of his travel books on a lightning tour with Candide, returns home with the sedentary resolve to "cultivate his garden."

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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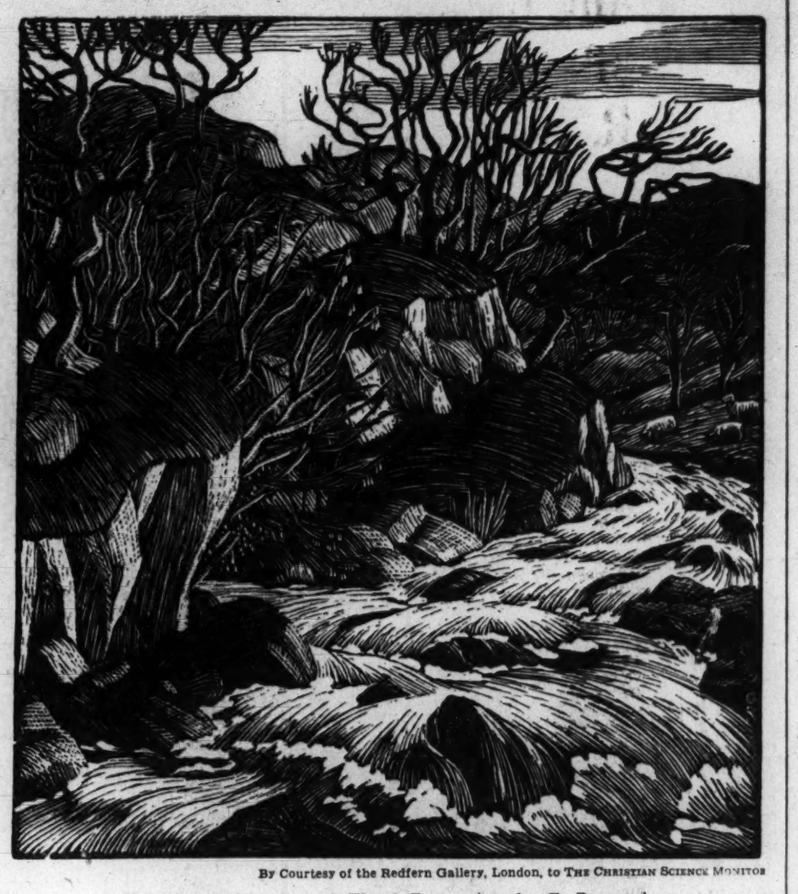

By Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE TROUT STREAM: *A Wood Engraving by G. Raverat*

WITHIN the tiny compass of her little print, Mrs. Raverat has captured the austere beauty of this mountainside. The swift-flowing trout stream brawls over the boulders in its rocky bed, the hazels drip their yellow lambs' tails above the water, and the mountain ash—rowans as they are so prettily named in Scotland—shoot up from the inhospitable rocks. With her own peculiar alchemy, Mrs. Raverat has transmuted this bleak hillside into a scene that will give equal delight to the nature lover and to the lover of wood engravings.

The nature lover will recognize and enjoy the acuteness of the artist's observation—note, for example, the sheep's uplifted head—and feel the exhilaration of these lonely spaces. The lover of prints will enjoy the beautiful gray tones, the precision and cleanness of the engraving, the dexterity of composition, and that something in the print that stamps it unmistakably with the hallmark of the artist.

Primrose Gathering

THE warm light of a late spring afternoon sifts through the trees. The leaves are breaking into their April beauty. Here and there the still barren branches weave patterns of dark lace against the new greenery. A rabbit scuttles across the path. A blackbird flutes warningly and is quiet. On either side the primroses grow, long-stalked, sheltered by the hazel bushes and the over-reaching trellis of brambles. There is a fragrance of wet earth and wet leaves.

The quietude is broken by the sound of footsteps in the wood. A little girl and a little boy are coming down the path. They advance upon us solemnly and in silence, their hands full of primroses. They are village children. Afternoon school is over and they have been playing in the woods. Without a word, they present us with their bouquets. The small boy deposits his in my empty basket; his sister thrusts her warmly clasped bunch into my hands. Before we realize what they have done, they are gone, running off toward the fields.

They did not want the blossoms. Their cottages are filled to overflowing with primroses. The windows are full of jam-jars requisitioned for the harvest of the woods. They picked upon impulse and because primrose-picking is no act of vandalism but part of the ritual of Spring. Seeing us, empty-handed and idle, they had, with all possible dignity, rectified our omission. They did it naturally and wordlessly, because our understanding of the moment was mutual. That they should share with us their bounty was as spontaneous as the sweet outpouring of the thrush that was singing above our heads.

Released from their tightly-wound thread, the primroses are opening now in the warmth of the room. As they unfurl their crushed petals and spread them against the tiny green wings of the leaves, they raise their yellow heads. They peep over the brown edge of the earthenware bowl, as they peer above the old leaves in the woods.

P. F. W.

Blue Miracle

RIPPLES,
running over
the flax-field in c...ood,
refresh me with their azure deep
today.

IRENE STANLEY

A Colony of Mongol Tents

ONE early morning in September we set out from Urumchi.

There was in invigorating freshness in the air, and the sun poured its late summer glow over the mellow colours of the landscape.

Far off in the south-west the foothills of the Tien Shan range rose in a blue-violet ridge across the horizon line, and behind this were hidden the steppes of the Torguts.

I was wild with joy at the prospect of the long-sought goal, my two Mongolian-speaking Chinese sang at the tops of their voices and cracked their whips, and the six horses of the caravan trotted eagerly forward.

Sun-touched peaks began to appear behind the foot-hills, from the land that was the goal of my long journeys and my intense longing. They held out the promise of discovery and adventure, and I felt that one of the greatest events of my life was in front of me.

On the other side of the Dawan-Chen pass we came to the Turfan depression, some six hundred and fifty feet below sea level, and after that our way led us into the mountains. On the third day of the journey we reached Kumysh, "the silver village." . . .

Westward of Kumysh we left the highroad which goes on to Khara Shar and plunged instead into the low foothills of Tien Shan. We climbed between naked grey rock walls to a pass leading to the northern mountain slopes covered with autumn-tinted vegetation.

Later we came upon the tracks of cattle and at the end of the second day's march reached a delectable green alpine plateau. Colonies of Mongol tents were scattered over the steppe, and among the camps all was life and movement. Mounted youngsters were driving the cattle to the gathering-places, and the sound of shouting and laughter reached our ears. . . .

The grass was emerald green, the setting sun shone red and gold on the surrounding wooded mountain slopes, and the sky above seemed higher than in other places. The horses whinnied at the luxuriance and freedom around us, and the Torguts by my side rose in their saddles to strike up a lusty song of gladness at the sight of so much beauty.

Our gallop across the plain ended at its north-western edge where four tents lay in shelter close to the hillside birch forest. Lissom Mongol women ran out of the tents to catch up the barking dogs, and in front of the principal tent a young Mongol whom I knew stood smiling, Mongrolda Noyen, one of the chiefs of the Khoshut Mongols and my former gaoler.

In the Khoshut camp round about there was a bustle of preparation for departure, for it was the time when the nomads move from the alpine summer pastures to the more sheltered steppes along the banks of Bagrash-Köl in the southern lowlands. But in Mongrolda Noyen's tent the bustle gave way to hospitality, and we ate and drank and let the time go by.

The young Khatun was a frank and fresh steppe beauty who performed her duties as mistress of the tent with youthful grace and practiced assurance. Twenty-three summers stood behind her, and she was in the full bloom of her beauty. Her carriage and movements were those of the wild, modified by tradition, her eyes were quick and limpid, and her teeth gleamed with startling whiteness behind her bright red, smiling lips.

She squatted in her tent-mistress's place south-east of the fire and watched attentively over her husband's comfort. The firelight played in her richly coloured dress and in the dusky stones of her ornaments, and she reached forward towards us in the exercise of her duties as hostess.

Silently but alertly she followed the conversation of the men and from time to time enhanced the gaiety round the fire with her bubbling joyous laughter.—HENNING HASLUND, in "Men and Gods in Mongolia."—(London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. New York: Dutton.)

Real Satisfaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE desires permanent peace and satisfaction. Who has not echoed Job's cry for peace (23:3), "Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!"

This age is greatly blessed in having Christian Science, a religion which definitely shows the seeker how to find God, and how to demonstrate in human experience the liberating truth which is abundantly revealed to him.

God is Spirit, infinite Mind, Truth, Life, and Love, and real satisfaction consists in a demonstrable understanding of God and His spiritual creation. Materiality affords humanity no real or lasting satisfaction; sin confers no real pleasure. Right thinking, right acting, loving service, and spiritual activity do bring satisfaction, and nothing can offer real peace to mankind, even temporarily, except spirituality.

Man, the image and likeness of God, good, is always satisfied; he is at one with his creator, and so reflects perfect harmony. He expresses all that is needed for his complete happiness, satisfaction, and peace. Mankind, on the other hand, is apparently oppressed with sin, disease, lack, limitation, fear, discord, and dismay. And, so long as the search for release and satisfaction is material, these are never attained. Houses, lands, fame, education, materially considered, offer no permanent joy or satisfaction.

How different is the story when spiritual living and blessedness is the basis of one's search for satisfaction! In this searching one sees that spiritual living, obedience to the Commandments, faith, joy, high ideals of service, and loving-kindness bring peace into human experience.

"I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness" (Psalms 17:15). In this passage the Psalmist implies that spiritual awakening ensures satisfaction. As one awakens from the dream of life, truth, and intelligence in matter to the reality of spiritual being, he is necessarily satisfied with true living and blessedness. The one who is asleep may dream that he has many pleasures, but when he awakes he realizes that the pleasure of the dream experience was neither real nor permanent. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 188), "Mortal existence is a dream of pain and pleasure in matter, a dream of sin, sickness, and death; and it is like the dream we have in sleep, in which every one recognizes his condition to be wholly a state of mind."

One who is still engulfed, in belief, in the dream experience as real, may consider the pleasure and satisfaction gained from right thinking and acting far too transcendental to bring him peace and happiness; but when he begins to awaken to the truth of being he finds that spiritual living is the only means by which true satisfaction can be gained. Thus, when he awakes he is, as the Psalmist states, satisfied with God's likeness. He ceases to sigh for material gains and pleasures and begins to accept eagerly the peace which comes from spiritual love. The five corporeal senses argue for pleasure and satisfaction in matter, but spiritual sense opens the way to the attainment of permanent peace. This peace comes to individual consciousness in proportion to the steadfast perseverance with which one entertains spiritual thoughts and ideals, and so brings good into every activity of his present experience.

Satisfaction does not imply a static state of thought. The one who attains a measure of real satisfaction is convinced that he is on the right road, and with this conviction uppermost in thought he directs his efforts toward further spiritual growth, and so brings added blessings to himself and to all those with whom he comes in contact.

When a child the writer was frequently warned to avoid satisfaction, since it was believed that satisfaction hindered the attainment of greater good. "Be ambitious, always content, but never satisfied," was a thought frequently offered her. As a student of Christian Science, she later learned how to reconcile true ambition, contentment, and satisfaction. True ambition consists in the surrender of material purposes and aims in the search for that peace which results from the right use of one's talents and abilities, and in the recognition that of himself he can do nothing, but that he can reflect all good from God.

Those who seek satisfaction in Spirit are quick to discern indications of evil's claims, and to annul these claims by alertness and a steadfast faith in the omnipotence of good. They avoid bitterness in overcoming and destroying error, and uphold the ideal of true brotherliness and friendliness with those who differ from them in the affairs of human government, whether regarding home, state, church, or nation. The fact that right must ultimately win sustains the right thinker through the wearisome maze of mistaken human effort, injustice, hatred, and fear, which the material search for satisfaction seems to have inflicted upon mankind. Christian Science proves definitely that good always triumphs, and even the history of mankind offers a measure of hope in the same direction.

So to live that one's thoughts are held in relation to the one divine Mind, is to bring into human experience a measure of the power of infinite Love which enables one to heal the sick, reform the sinner, serve his fellow man ably, contribute to the welfare of his nation and the world, and so earn that for which everyone seeks, real satisfaction.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Doe

DOWN through the silent shadows of the wood,
A doe moved slowly in the twilight hush,
To crop contentedly of dewy food,—
Upon a birch twig trilled a hermit thrush.

Night sounds came creeping while the sunset's flush
Brightened the dimness of the forest's mood.
Down through the silent shadows of the wood
A doe moved slowly in the twilight hush.

Green branches sheltered as the creature stood
Feasting deliberately on grasses lush.
While mountain waters in tempestuous rush
Echoed their ringing in the cooling flood,
Down through the silent shadows of the wood.

MARION E. THORPE DILLER

La Satisfaction réelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CHACUN désire la paix et la satisfaction permanentes. Ne trouve-t-il pas un écho dans tous les cœurs, ce soupir de Job cherchant la paix (23:3): "Oh! si je savais où le trouver, si je pouvais arriver jusqu'à son trône"!

Notre époque est bien favorisée puisqu'elle a la Science Chrétienne, religion qui montre clairement au chercheur la manière de trouver Dieu et de démontrer dans les circonstances humaines la vérité libératrice qui lui est abondamment révélée.

Dieu est Esprit, Entendement infini, Vérité, Vie, Amour; et la satisfaction réelle se trouve dans l'intelligence démontrable de Dieu et de Sa création spirituelle. La matérialité n'offre au genre humain aucune satisfaction réelle ou durable; le péché ne procure aucun véritable plaisir. Les pensées et les actions justes, les services rendus avec amour, l'activité spirituelle, voilà ce qui satisfait; hormis la spiritualité, rien ne peut, fût-ce transitoirement, apporter aux hommes une paix réelle.

Etant l'image ou la ressemblance de Dieu, du bien, l'homme est toujours satisfait; puisqu'il est uni à son créateur, il reflète l'harmonie parfaite. Il exprime tout ce qui concourt à l'harmonie, à la satisfaction, à la paix complètes. D'autre part, le genre humain semble être accablé sous les fardeaux—péché, maladie, manque, limitations, crainte, discorde, effroi. Et tant qu'il cherche le soulagement ou la satisfaction dans une voie matérielle, il ne saurait les atteindre. Considérées matériellement, les maisons, les terres, la renommée, l'instruction, n'offrent ni satisfaction ni joie permanentes.

Quelle différence lorsque la spiritualité et la félicité vécues servent de base à notre poursuite du bonheur! Nous voyons alors que la pratique de la spiritualité, l'obéissance aux commandements divins, la foi, la joie, la bienveillance et le plus haut idéal du service, introduisent la paix dans notre existence humaine.

"Je verrai ta face en justice, et je serai rassasié de ta ressemblance, quand je serai réveillé" (Psaume 17:15). Dans ce passage, le Psalmiste indique que le réveil spirituel assure la satisfaction. S'éveiller du rêve selon lequel la vie, la vérité, l'intelligence seraient dans la matière; entrevoir la réalité de l'être spirituel—c'est nécessairement trouver la satisfaction qu'apportent la vie et la félicité véritables. Une personne endormie peut rêver qu'elle a force plaisirs; mais lorsque ses yeux s'ouvrent, elle se rend compte que le plaisir dont elle jouissait en rêve n'était ni réel ni permanent. Mary Baker Eddy écrit à la page 188 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "L'existence mortelle est un songe de douleur et de plaisir dans la matière, un songe de péché, de maladie et de mort; et elle ressemble au songe que nous avons en dormant, où chacun reconnaît que son état est absolument mental."

Tel qui selon la croyance est encore plongé dans la prétendue réalité du songe matériel croira peut-être que le plaisir et la satisfaction produits par les pensées et les actions droites sont trop abstraits pour lui apporter paix et bonheur; mais lorsqu'il commence à entrevoir la vérité de l'être, il constate que la spiritualité vécue est le seul chemin qui conduise à la satisfaction véritable. Ainsi lorsqu'il s'éveille il se rassasie de la ressemblance divine, comme le déclare le Psalmiste. Cessant de soupirer après les gains et les plaisirs matériels, le disciple commence à recevoir avec joie la paix qui procède de l'amour spirituel. Les cinq sens corporels soutiennent que le plaisir et la satisfaction se trouvent dans la matière; mais le sens spirituel fraye la voie qui permet d'atteindre à la paix durable. Cette paix vient à la conscience individuelle dans la mesure où l'on cultive avec persévérance les pensées et les idéals spirituels, ce qui fait entrer le bien dans tous les domaines actuels de l'activité.

La satisfaction n'implique pas un état de pensée statique. Celui qui commence à saisir la satisfaction réelle est convaincu qu'il suit la bonne route, et cette conviction occupe une grande place dans sa pensée; aussi ses efforts tendent-ils à de nouveaux progrès spirituels, apportant pour lui-même et pour tous ceux avec lesquels il est en contact des bénédictions accrues.

Dans son enfance, l'auteur fut souvent mise en garde contre la satisfaction, parce que dans son entourage on croyait que la satisfaction empêchait d'atteindre plus complètement au bien. "Sois ambitieuse, toujours contente, mais jamais satisfaite," lui répétait-on maintes fois. Plus tard, en étudiant la Science Chrétienne, elle apprit comment on peut réconcilier l'ambition, le contentement et la satisfaction véritables. La vraie ambition consiste à renoncer aux plans et aux objectifs matériels pour rechercher la paix avant sa source dans le bon usage des talents et des capacités qui nous sont dévolus; elle consiste en outre à reconnaître que nous ne pouvons rien faire de nous-mêmes, mais sommes capables de refléter tout le bien qui est en Dieu.

Ceux qui cherchent la satisfaction dans l'Esprit discernent promptement les indices des prétentions malignes; ils peuvent annuler ces prétentions grâce à la vigilance et à une foi bien assurée dans l'omnipotence du bien. Surmontant et détruisant l'erreur, ils évitent l'amertume; ils maintiennent l'idéal de la fraternité et de la bienveillance véritables envers ceux qui ne partagent pas leurs vues concernant les affaires humaines, qu'il s'agisse du foyer, de l'Etat, de l'église ou de la nation. Le bien doit finalement remporter la victoire: ce fait soutient le penseur intègre et l'aide à sortir du fâcheux labyrinthe formé par les efforts mal dirigés, la crainte, la haine, l'injustice, que la recherche matérielle de la satisfaction semble avoir infligés au genre humain. La Science Chrétienne prouve clairement que le bien triomphe toujours; et même dans l'histoire de la race humaine, nous trouvons maintes choses qui justifient cette espérance.

Vivre de manière à ce que nos pensées soient en rapport avec l'unique Entendement divin, c'est laisser agir dans les circonstances où nous sommes le pouvoir de l'Amour infini; or ceci nous permet de guérir les malades, de réformer les pécheurs, de rendre de précieux services à notre prochain, de contribuer au mieux-être de la nation et du monde; et nous obtenons ainsi la satisfaction réelle que cherchent tous les hommes.

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Boston Wool Imports Jump; Committee Votes Oath Repeal

Boston News Today

Wool Imports Take Fresh Jump

Boston's port last week enjoyed its most prosperous wool importing week in 15 years, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, announced today. Some 10,000,000 pounds were unloaded here. Most of it, Mr. Maynard said, was consigned to Massachusetts woolen mills. He predicted an immediate upturn in textile employment as this wool is processed.

Total wool imports since July 1, he said, now amount to 81,000,000 pounds. This takes on vivid significance when contrasted with the 8,700,000 pounds imported during the similar period a year ago.

This week of business was registered almost concurrently with preparations for opening of a Senate inquiry into the domestic wool industry. It was pointed out in Boston today that domestic wool production for this year has already been largely used up and manufacturers will be dependent upon imports for at least two months, when a new clip is due.

Total value of all Boston imports last week was placed by Mr. Maynard at $4,500,000. Last year the same week's total was $2,500,000. Duties collected last week totaled $808,000. This was a $408,000 gain over the same week a year ago.

Bandits Hold Up Chelsea City Hall

Three armed, unindentified men held up a bank messenger and a patrolman in the Chelsea City Treasurer's office at 9 a. m. today and escaped with $16,158 in cash. The sum represented the City Hall pay roll, it was reported.

The hold-up men were reported to have followed Norman Lawley, the messenger, and John C. Martin, the officer, from the Broadway National Bank. When the pair entered the City Hall office of the treasurer, one of the bandits struck Patrolman Martin with a gun. Another seized a briefcase containing the money, both fled, leaving City Hall employees excited.

Police said the car used by the robbers had been reported stolen from Waltham earlier in the day. It was later found abandoned on Madison Avenue, Chelsea.

At noon, federal authorities decided that since the bank messenger was an employee of a Federal Reserve member, the case came under their jurisdiction. As a consequence, a detail of G-men were sent to work on the case.

Lyle Gun Used In Bridging River

Although the Connecticut River has subsided from flood levels that swept much of western Massachusetts and Connecticut last week, its flow is still too swift for navigation. This was illustrated today by a call to Boston Coast Guard headquarters for a Lyle Gun.

These machines, designed to throw cables to distressed ships, either for urposes of towing or to take off mariners, is needed to throw a cable across the River at South Deerfield, Connecticut, so that a bridge may be replaced. When the cable is tautened above the waters, it will be used to hold boats working on the span.

The gun left the Point Allerton station this morning by truck. A four-man crew, under command of Boatswain Isaac L. Hammond, accompanied it.

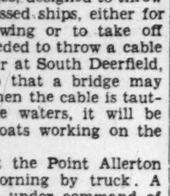
B. & M. Service Being Restored

Railroad service between Boston and New Hampshire points will be partially restored tomorrow morning by the Boston & Maine Railroad when service between Boston and Manchester, N. H., is resumed. Three trains will be operated in each direction daily and service will be slow and off schedule.

Service between Manchester and Concord, N. H., will be restored when major damage done by the Merrimack River to the main line at Hooksett, N. H., is repaired. Northward trains are running on the New Hampshire division from Tilton to Woodsville, N. H. Bus service, of course, parallels the main line all the way from Boston to Littleton, N. H.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Clearing late this afternoon; fair and much colder tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below 40 degrees; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

All New England States: Much colder tonight; Wednesday fair, continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds, diminishing late tonight; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	69	Minneapolis	12	24
Bermuda	66	70	New Orleans	68	82
Chicago	24	28	New York	56	72
Denver	20	22	Norfolk	62	76
Helena	-2	12	Philadelphia	58	76
Jacksonville	68	80	St. Louis	26	56
Kansas City	30	48	San Francisco	44	64
Los Angeles	56	66	Washington	66	76
Miami	76	82			

A—6 a. m., E. S. T., March 31.
B—Maximum, March 30.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:46 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Wednesday, 7:07 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:38 p. m.

State Flood Needs Mounting

When a disaster brings havoc to a region, newspapers and government officials regularly estimate sky-high damage. Asked a week ago, when New England's flood was at its peak, to estimate the damage, state WPA administrator Paul Edwards, refused. Asked again to estimate the amount of relief which the WPA would furnish to Massachusets, Mr. Edwards quietly pointed out that this was not possible either.

Next day, after a hurried check of the flooded areas and also his WPA project allotment funds, Mr. Edwards found $8,000,000 immediately available. Then a $3,000,000 appropriation was added directly from Washington.

Today Mr. Edwards announced that this total of $11,000,000 definitely will not meet Massachusetts needs. He was not ready to reveal his increase demands, however, for the afternoon papers. Complete reports from his 25 field engineers of reconstruction needs were on their way to the Boston office. With these in his hands as concrete evidence, Administrator Edwards will be prepared to ask for the additional accurate appropriation of actual need.

Tonight, Mr. Edwards said, it will be the propitious time to reveal his new demands for WPA funds for Massachusetts. Col. Lawrence Westbrook, one of National Administrator Harry Hopkins's assistants, will be in Boston. This morning Colonel Westbrook was in Maine and he was prepared to leave Manchester, N. H., this afternoon for Massachusetts.

After his check-up with Mr. Edwards and a radio address in Boston tonight, the Colonel will report to Mr. Hopkins on WPA needs in northern New England. Administrator Edwards, meantime, will put in a separate telephone request to Mr. Hopkins personally for Massachusetts aid.

As he revealed this double-check step, Mr Edwards received the first of his engineers' reports, on Lowell. "That city should receive $2,500,000 alone," he said. "If Lowell needs this amount, obviously every other city will ask increases. Fitchburg has put in a bill for $480,000. We can give no answer, naturally, until the project demands are answered from Washington. Of course I am hopeful."

So saying, Mr. Edwards, who had his coat on during his press interview this noon, reached for his hat and dashed for Haverhill, Lawrence and Salem. He promised to be back in time after this final check-up to meet Colonel Westbrook this evening.

Change in WPA Methods Proposed

Mayor George J. Bates of Salem today disclosed he had interested WPA officials in his idea for changing methods under which WPA workers are chosen. He said that Paul Edwards, WPA chief, or some of his assistants, had arranged to confer with him at the Salem City Hall at noon tomorrow.

Mayor Bates has insisted that WPA workers are chosen from the old ERA lists and that this fact precludes employment for many who have become distressed since the WPA was formed.

Oath Law Repeal Finally Indorsed

The legislative committee on education stood 7 to 6 in favor of the bill to repeal the Teachers' Oath Law today after two members who had previously reserved their rights to vote finally exercised those rights. Bringing to a conclusion the nip-and-tuck of the last few days, this means that the proponents of repeal—the teachers, professors and college presidents—have won their first round.

Those who finally voted today were Representative Fred Hutchinson of Lynn and Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy. That the vote is final was assured by the emphatic announcements from Representative Rodolphe Bessette of New Bedford and Senator Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill, who had also reserved their votes, that they would not change.

Representative Hutchinson stated that he had changed his mind because he "did not intend to see the bill steam rolled in committee."

There was no indication as to when the official report would be filed. With each test ballot, during the past few days, the fate of the repeal effort changed. At first the vote was 5 to 4 for repeal; then it changed to 5 to 5; Senator Charles G. Miles, chairman of the committee, broke the tie by voting against repeal. And finally the altered votes today brought repeal to the front.

Representative Thomas Dorgan, father of the teachers' oath, was not in the least taken aback when he learned of the decision. He reminded that the original oath had passed the House by 40 votes.

"The bill is going to stay on the books," said Mr. Dorgan, "because sentiment has not changed. In fact, I have six more votes than last year, making the majority 46."

The Representative said that he would debate the "liberal professors, who seek academic freedom and cannot give a good definition for it," on the floor of the House. He referred specifically to Prof. James H. Sheldon, lecturer at Boston University, and leader of the teachers' group.

This morning, Professor Sheldon was distributing copies of a transcript of the hotly-debated evidence which it has been declared antagonized the committee toward the cause of repeal.

Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton, chairman of the committee, declared that the remarks of Prof. E. M. Winslow, formerly of Tufts, were chiefly responsible for his decision to vote "leave to withdraw" on the repeal bill, thus endangering its chances.

Says Professor Sheldon:

"As will be seen from this record (the record of the session) Professor Winslow did not as is charged by Miles in a statement to the press 'tag the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as two communistic organizations.' On the contrary, Professor Winslow did show how absurd is the argument of those opponents of repeal who try to prove that every member of a profession is "red" just because there may be one or two slightly "pink" members in it.

"One might as well say, Professor Winslow indicated, that the Commonwealth is communistic because there are members of the Communist Party living in it—as Senator Miles proved a few mintes afterward by introducing, at his own responsibility, an official of the Communist Party as a speaker at the hearing. It is obvious that this speaker, as a citizen, had a right to be heard, and Miles was right in allowing him to be heard.

"For the chairman to allow this, however, and on the same day gag Professor Winslow for discussing the other side of the same issues involved, was certainly unfair. What most amazes me, however, is Senator Miles's continued insistence upon quoting an inaccurate and misleading version of the record on the whole affair."

Following is the portion of the evidence upon which Professor Sheldon claims Professor Winslow has been misrepresented. It was taken by a court stenographer and has been used since by Professor Sheldon:

Professor Winslow—"Now, it has been implied here in past hearings that a man was condemned because he happened to belong to an organization which had Communists in it. I think it probably true that every member of the committee belongs to an organization which has Communists in it."

Chairman Miles—"I want you to stick to the bill or else be seated. We will be fair and impartial with you as well as with everyone else."

Professor Winslow—"May I name the organizations which you belong to which contain Communists?"

Chairman Miles—"Which I belong to?"

Professor Winslow—"Yes."

Chairman Miles—"You may."

Professor Winslow—"The United States of America and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Chairman Miles—"You will debate this bill, not me."

Professor Winslow—"I will proceed to debate the bill. Now, my point is, and I think it is not without significance, that Communism, which you gentlemen seem to be so much afraid of—"

Chairman Miles: "Will you talk on the bill?"

Professor Winslow: (Some remarks not heard on account of noise).

Chairman Miles: "I will ask you to omit Communism and debate the bill."

Professor Winslow: "It is bound to come in a country where you have gag legislation."

Chairman Miles: "You may be seated and excused."

March Quitting On 69 Above Record

Thermometers in the United States Weather Bureau in Boston stood at 69 degrees above zero at noon today, making this the warmest March 31 since 1918. One hour later the mercury had fallen to 64 and at 2 p. m. it registered a 11-degree drop by hitting 58. Forecasters said it would be much colder tonight. And so there may be a growl or two in what promised to be a lamblike exit.

It was the warmest March since 1925, and nearly the wettest. Some 5.98 inches of rain were registered. This, however, was exceeded by the 1933 mark. The average daily temperature during March was 42 degrees, six above normal.

Boom-Roosevelt Meeting Planned

To solidify Massachusetts Democrats behind President Roosevelt, the State organization today announced it will hold a banquet meeting in Pittsfield on April 16. Postmaster General James A. Farley will be principal speaker. Some 700 party leaders are expected to be in attendance.

Messenger Rewarded For Work in Flood

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., March 31

JOHN A. WILKINS, veteran railway express agency messenger, was today rewarded by the Concord Clearing House Association for performance of his duty under exacting conditions during the flood.

The association sent Mr. Wilkins a substantial check and a letter of commendation for carrying valuable bank papers from Boston to Concord on March 18.

Mr. Wilkins was forced to leave his train at Manchester because of high waters, but made his way into Concord in the early morning hours by walking and securing rides in trucks and passenger cars.

At Hooksett, he just managed to get over a bridge before it was washed out. He walked miles through water-filled roads to deliver his pouch to the clearing house.

Milk Control Bill Action In R. I. Demanded

N. E. Producers Association Says Passage Essential to Save Industry

Price War Imminent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31—The General Assembly must renew the State Milk Control Board this afternoon to save the milk industry—largest agricultural pursuit in Rhode Island—from destruction threatened by a cut-rate war.

This warning was given today by the New England Milk Producers Association, which will exert its full influence on the House this afternoon when the bill, already passed by the Senate, is brought up for vote.

Serious Losses

Speaking for the association, W. D. Nichols, its manager, declared: "We believe that milk producers will suffer serious and needless financial losses through reductions in price of milk if the Rhode Island House of Representatives does not enact this bill today.

"It appears that certain politicians, particularly some members of the Rhode Island House of Representatives agricultural committee, are endeavoring to make a political football out of this vital industry."

Last Friday the House agricultural committee considered the bill which would continue the milk board for two years but failed to report out. Five members of the committee, a member said, were opposed to approval of the bill without an amendment which would change the board's make-up.

Failed to Report

As it would be continued under the act which passed the Senate, the board includes the heads of the state department of health, agriculture, ex-officio, and three members to be appointed by the Governor, one to represent milk producers, one for milk distributors and one for consumers.

Mr. Nichols estimated that the Providence and Newport market consume approximately 170,000 quarts of fresh milk daily. A reduction of 1 cent a quart to the farmers would mean $1700 daily, $51,000 monthly or $612,000 annually. If the reduction were 1½ cents per quart the farmer would suffer a loss of $2550 daily, $76,500 monthly or $918,000 per year.

Reform Started By Newton Mayor In Police Shift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 31—Tomorrow, "to promote efficiency and discipline in the Newton Police Department," radical changes will be put into effect.

Bright and early, 48 patrolmen will go into action on new routes. The change marks the second since Jan. 1. Rumor has it that a third shakeup will follow, if three men under consideration are appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

Mayor Edwin O. Childs, successful rival of former Mayor Sinclair Weeks, said in his inaugural address that it had been called to his attention that morale and discipline in the Newton Police Department were not what they should be. He pledged himself to do all in his power to change the condition. This is believed to be the first tangible evidence of his drive for improved policing.

In addition to promoting the department's efficiency, Chief Michael T. Hughes said, the transfer of the men will "get them better acquainted with the city."

Chief Hughes's action in changing over the police force is in line with his highway safety policy. He pioneered in the drive for highway safety that has now become national.

Police statistics: Men shifted, 48; day men shifted, 9; superior officers transferred, none; patrolmen on force, 116.

Bay State Youths Heed Call of the Sea

By a Staff Photographer

Preserving American Maritime Traditions

Clarence E. Perkins, Chairman of the Commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical School, Is Shown Presiding Over the Graduation Exercises Aboard the U. S. S. Nantucket at the Charlestown Navy Yard

Maine Democrats Build on New Deal As Campaign Hope

LEWISTON, Maine, March 31 (AP)—The Maine State Democratic convention today pledged its 10 votes in the national convention at Philadelphia next June to President Roosevelt for renomination.

LEWISTON, Maine, March 31 (AP)—Maine Democrats opened their state convention today, apparently prepared to pledge their national convention delegates to the renomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Some party leaders predicted virtually unanimous election of a delegation bound to support the New Deal chieftain at Philadelphia.

The resolutions committee drafted a tentative platform last night, which included planks endorsing both national and state administrations, calling for continuation of the Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project, and advocating flood control projects on Maine rivers.

Of chief concern was the lack of candidates for the party's gubernatorial nomination.

Gov. Louis J. Brann has declined to seek a third term; and nobody has offered to fight for the right to succeed him. Although some delegates talked of the possibility that Governor Brann might change his mind, party chieftains were skeptical.

The men mentioned most frequently as possible candidates—Fred H. Lancaster, state committee chairman; Fulton J. Redman of Bar Harbor, and George W. Lane Jr., Lewiston banker—were silent. Many believed they would decline.

F. Harold Dubord, Democratic national committeeman for Maine and candidate for the United States senatorial nomination, called on the party to battle "an opposition which is destitute of an available candidate, barren of a program and devoid even of an economic theory."

He urged that the Democratic platform "be broad enough to invite men and women of independent political thought and those of former Republican tendencies to join with us" to go "forward with Roosevelt." He made reference to what he described as the "legacies of Hoover mismanagemennt." He loosed an ironical shaft at those who "aspire to high honors for which they have proved themselves unfitted."

Nautical Diplomas Awarded At Exercises on School Ship

Many young men of Massachusetts, often descendants of the hardy mariners of clipper ship days, for years were denied an opportunity to obtain an intelligent nautical education. To supply this void, in the public school system came the establishment of the Massachusetts Nautical School in 1893.

Forty-three years ago the first cadets were enrolled and the first schoolship, the U. S. S. Enterprise, made the first voyage of the Massachusetts Nautical School to foreign ports.

Today the eighty-third semi-annual graduation exercises were held on board the U. S. S. Nantucket (formerly the Ranger) at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and 22 young men were presented with diplomas qualifying them as junior officers aboard ship, bringing the number of graduates of the school to 1722.

10,000-Mile Cruise

Examinations to fill their places will be held shortly and the full complement of the ship, 116 cadets, will sail for the annual foreign cruise when the Nantucket moves down harbor, May 9. Itinerary for the 10,440-mile cruise this year will be: Provincetown, Horta, Rotterdam, Bergen, Edinborough, Hull, Vigo, Gibraltar, Funchal, Las Palmas, New Bedford, Cataumet, and Boston, where the ship is scheduled to arrive Sept. 15.

Cadets are admitted twice a year, graduating at the end of two years. But, different from the old square rigger days, seamen of today find it essential to know something about machinery, and it is important that the young sea-going engineer should, first of all, have the "sea-habit," acquired through training as a seaman.

Nautical Cadets

Hence, all applicants on the schoolship are entered as "nautical cadets." During the first year of the course, instruction is given in both seamanship and engineering. At the end of the first year, the class is divided into navigation and engineer branches, based on the relative fitness of each member of the class for assignment to either the one branch or the other.

On the gaily decorated main deck of the Nantucket proud mothers, relatives and friends of the graduates gathered today for the ceremonies. Clarence E. Perkins, chairman of the commissioners of the school, presided over the ceremonies.

Wilber S. Doe of Somerville was awarded the cash prize offered by the Boston Marine Society to the graduate excelling in those qualities making for the best shipmaster. This prize was presented by Capt. Herman T. Parker, a graduate of the class of 1902, and now port captain of the Eastern Steamship Lines.

Other Prize Winners

Ernest W. Bemis of West Bridgewater, in the seamanship class, and Timothy E. Donahue Jr. of Haverhill, in the engineering class, were awarded prizes of textbooks by Arthur M. Wiggin of Brookline, for the graduates making the greatest improvement in all-around work.

Robert H. Jacobs of Worcester, of the engineering class, received the prize of the Society of the War of 1812, for excellence in studies, good conduct and those qualities of leadership and a willingness to assume responsibility which have characterized the navy and the merchant marine of the United States. He also won the prize of the Massachusetts State Society, United States Daughters of 1812, offered the graduate of the engineering class standing highest in engineering and electricity.

Andrew P. L. Nielsen of Jamaica Plain received the prize of books on marine history offered by William H. Dimick, secretary of the school, to the graduate receiving the highest average for the course.

Copies of the Bible were presented each graduate by the Rev. Arthur M. Ellis, chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate, in behalf of the Massachusetts Bible Society. Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, commandant of the First Naval District, was among the speakers.

New Election Plan For State College Offices Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 31—A method whereby fraternity politics will benefit rather than hinder elections to high student offices at Massachusetts State College was contained in a new plan announced today by John L. McConchie of Monson, president of the student senate.

The new election plan will be used in elections to the student senate, the maroon key, and the honor council. In brief, its provisions are as follows:

1. Each fraternity will elect three men as candidates to these three offices, these candidates to be represented by an official fraternity delegate.

2. The non-fraternity group will select six candidates and two delegates to represent hem.

3. The delegates, 11 from fraternities and two from non-fraternity, together with the president of the senate, will form a nominating commitee which will narrow the lists of candidates to an appropriate number when they will be submitted to the entire student body for election.

The new plan has been proposed as a result of undue emphasis on athletic prowess as prerequisite to election to these important organizations and a general feeling that the ordinary "class-meeting" style of election has grown to be inadequate.

Old Rail Station Is Back in Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TURNERS FALLS, Mass., March 31—The old Montague Center Railroad Station of the Boston & Maine Railroad, idle for the last seven years blossomed out this week in revived activity. The railroad bridge linking this town to the main lines on the other side of the Connecticut River, was damaged by the flood and for a time Turners Falls was an isolated community with great stocks of its paper and steel products piling up daily.

Now the old station has been opened up and trucks are bringing in freight for shipment daily.

Bay State Sets Flood Damage At $13,368,390

Legislative Group Urges $4,000,000 Fund for Building Dikes

Survey Completed

Interstate Action Held Necessary on Control Program

Replacement costs for Massachusetts highways and bridges damaged by the floods in the Connecticut and Blackstone Valleys total $13,368,390. Of this amount, on estimates from municipal and county officials and engineers, the principal damage was $9,419,500 for bridges which must be rebuilt.

These totals, and the recommendation that $4,000,000 be expended for preventative work by dikes and rip-rap along the Connecticut, are major items in the findings of the legislative subcommittee which spent four days in the water-swept valleys last week. The subcommittee which toured the Merrimack valley has not completed its report.

Other Damage Cited

In addition to the $13,000,000 the committee reported damage of $4,000,000 to dikes and sewers in the Connecticut Valley, with the notation that costs of replacement must be borne by the counties.

In the counties of Worcester (the Blackstone valley), Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden (Springfield) the commitee estimated that the damage to municipal highways would reach $2,842,346; to state highways, $1,204,245; repairs to municipal bridges, $248,300; to state bridges, $213,500.

Cost by Counties

A breakdown of figures for the three Connecticut valley counties is as follows:

Hampden County: Replacement of county and municipal bridges, $1,541,000; repairs on municipal and county bridges, $10,800; repairs on state bridges, $4450; damage to municipal highways, $577,250; state highways, $345,000. Replacement of streets, sidewalks and curbs in Springfield alone is estimated at $450,000.

Hampshire County: Replacement of municipal and county bridges, $2,922,500; municipal highways, $341,390; state highways, $144,403; repairs on state bridges, $100,525.

Franklin County: Replacement of municipal and county bridges, $2,856,000; repairs on state bridges, $108,525; repairs on municipal and county bridges, $6000; municipal highways, $121,800.

Worcester County: Replacing municipal and county bridges, $2,100,000; repairs on municipal and county bridges, $231,500; municipal highways, $1,801,906; state highways, $605,950.

On the plight of thousands driven from home by the flood, the committee recommends action by the General Court. On flood control in the Connecticut, the group recites that conditions of watershed to the north preclude any regulation, unless accomplished by joint action of this State and New Hampshire and Vermont.

Restoration of Power Speeded in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31 (AP)—Light company crews, augmented by a second group of cablemen from the New York area, today made further progress in restoration of flood-wrecked light and power circuits and succeeded in reopening a large circuit supplying manufacturing plants.

In the central business area service is about 75 per cent restored, but in the flooded residential localities much trouble is still experienced.

Increased Arrests Of Autoists Follow Rhode Island Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31—Rhode Island's "Three-Warning Plan" to reduce motor law violations, after a month's trial, appears successful, Wilfred J. Paquin, chief of the division of motor vehicles and registration, announced today.

Under this plan motorists, who in the past were warned for minor violations by local police departments, are now reported to the state division of motor vehicles and are sent a warning card. A second violation brings a second warning card, a third results in a summons before division officials for a hearing, after which their license may be suspended if the case merits such treatment. A fourth warning automatically brings suspension of license.

The plan was put in operation Feb. 25. From that date to March 25 this year there were 1240 arrests while during the corresponding period last year there were 918. In 1935 only three police departments reported to the state division of motor vehicles but under the new plan 15 departments submitted reports.

It was explained by Mr. Paquin that an increased number of arrests is not the purpose of the "Three-Warning Plan," but that reduced traffic violations by severe admonitions to motorists from state headquarters—with license restrictions imminent after the second warning—is the goal. An increase in arrests, he pointed out, illustrates that local police officials are able to be more stringent in arrests, backed up by the state police.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, Watertown, at 8.

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Wallon N. Kreasa. 8:30.

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert) New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER—"First a Girl," featuring Jessie Matthews. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Next Time We Love," with Margaret Sullavan. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

MODERN—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." 9:30 a. m., 12:29, 3:38, 6:47, 9:56. Also "Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter. 10:48 a. m., 1:57, 5:06, 8:15.

UPTOWN—Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love." 1:00, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Also "First a Girl," with Jessie Matthews. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon and Joel McCrea in "These Three." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters 12, 3:30, 6, 7:40, 10:15.

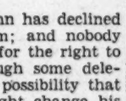
SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Greatest Crime" (crime control, recommended by J. Edgar Hoover), "Going Places," "Symphony in Black," "Manhattan Tapestry," "Check Your Sombrero," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER—Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "The Petrified Forest." 1:30, 4:15, 9:51. Also "First a Girl," with Jessie Matthews. 2, 4:55, 7:55.

MEMORIAL — Edward Arnold, Binnie Barnes, Lee Tracy and Katharine Alexander in "Butler's Gold." 10:32 a. m., 12:47, 3:01, 5:19, 7:30, 9:43.

UNIVERSITY—Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Exclusive Story," with Madge Evans and Franchot Tone. 1:48, 4:55, 8.

BOSTON — "Don't Get Personal," featuring James Dunn and Sally Eilers. 10:53 a. m., 2:01, 5:09, 7:59, 10:30. Stage: "Folies Comiques de Paris."



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Country Doctor." Fenway: 1, 3:58, 6:56, 9:54. Paramount: 10:09 a. m., 12:58, 3:47, 6:36, 9:25. Also "The Widow from Monte Carlo." Fenway: 2:44, 5:42, 8:40. Paramount: 9:05, 11:54 a. m., 2:43, 5:32, 8:20.

TREMONT—Shirley Temple and John Boles in "Littlest Rebel." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Outcast Lady," featuring Constance Bennett and Herbert Marshall. 9, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: William Powell and Edna Best in "The Key." Also George Arliss in "Mr. Hobo."

METROPOLITAN — Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "Colleen." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. Also on the stage, "Springtime Frolics," starring Edele Garr.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:25. Also Shostakovitch Symphony No. 1, recorded by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, directed by Leopold Stokowski, 12:45 daily. Tomorrow: "Poil de Carotte."

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert of compositions of Eda Rapoport to be given by the Chardon String Quartet, assisted by Einar Hansen, violinist; George Madsen, flutist, and Fredric Tillotson, pianist. 8:30.

BOSTON ART CLUB—Concert by the Oeding-Th'ede-Zeiss Trio. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by Catherine Astleford, pianist, and Arthur Wellcome, tenor. 8:15.

BRIGHTON WPA CONCERT—Choral group, G. Roberts Linger, conductor, presenting "The Seven Last Words of Christ." Presentation Hall, 83 Tremont Street, 8:15.

Radio Programs
On Page 11

GEORGE W. BROWN HALL (N. E. Conservatory of Music)—Final concert of the season by the members of the Boston String Quartet, assisted by Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist. 8:15.

Other Events

THE BARN THEATER (36 Joy Street)—presents a four-act play, "War," by Michael Artsibashev, directed by Lilian Arnold. 8:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Dinner meeting. Address on "Plain Facts from Washington," by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery. 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

FORD HALL—Address on "Ethiopia—Is It Too Late?" by Dr. Pitman B. Potter, faculty member of the Institute of Advanced International Studies in Geneva, under auspices of the League of Nations Association. 7:30.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE—"India," by Prof. Boyd Tucker, with orchestral concert conducted by Richard Cosby, and choral concert conducted by George Ducharme. Channing Parish Hall, East Cottage Street. 7:45.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"Our Dumb Animals," by Dr. W. A. Young, with orchestral concert conducted by Chester Mason. Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—"The Present European Crisis," by J. Gordon Gilkey Jr. Brunswick Civic Club, 615 Warren Street. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"French Paintings" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Control of Future Flood Waters" by Joseph L. Woodruff, of the New England Regional Planning Commission. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

HOTEL COPLEY-PLAZA — New England Antiques Exposition. 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—"Gardening," by Thomas P. Dooley, Fellows Athenaeum, 46 Millmont Street. 2:30.

WILDER HALL—Meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Illustrated lecture on "The Domestic Architecture of Early America," by Rev. Frederick T. Persons. 9 Ashburton Place. 3:30.

Teachers' Oath Appears Fixture for Another Year

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts will have another year in which to become accustomed to the Teachers' Oath Law or to marshal its forces against it. Unless there is a change of heart on the part of some member of the Legislative Committee on Education the current bill, providing for repeal of the law, will be reported unfavorably to the Legislature. By the vote of six to five, with four members reserving their right to vote, the committee decided that no change in the existing law was justified.

It seems probable that the controversy raised by the oath law will not be quieted for some little time. Several incidents during the public hearing held in the Gardiner Auditorium at the State House were sufficient to provoke considerable heat among both proponents and opponents and may have an aftermath when the Legislature meets to consider the unfavorable report of the Committee on Education.

Miles's Statement

The statement of Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton, chairman of the committee, indicating that he was influenced to a large degree in voting for retention of the oath merely by the attitudes of several proponents of repeal has been widely deplored. It is true that during the height of the discussion numerous persons became touchy and things were said, which would have been best left unsaid. But to the impartial onlooker the committee members were as much to blame as any witness appearing before them.

Senator Miles stated that the remarks of Professors Winslow and McLaughlin were directed against a "friendly committee." But the committeemen appeared, opposed to giving much latitude of speech to the proponents of repeal, although charges of stifling free speech were greatly exaggerated, as is usual in such cases.

There is but little chance that the Legislature has changed its attitude toward the teachers' oath and that it will be recorded in favor of repeal. With elections coming on and the weak organization of opponents of the law apparently no match for the well organized proponents led by the American Legion, it is doubtful if even those legislators unfavorable to the measure would care to risk opposition to it.

Another Candidate

This morning came the announcement that Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield had entered the fight for the Republican nomination for Attorney General. Perhaps not as well known as some of the other candidates, including the present district attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, Edmund R. Dewing, Mr. Barnes has, nevertheless, a solid political and legal background against which to build his campaign.

With more than 30 years' legal experience, perhaps the greatest accomplishment of Mr. Barnes's career came a year ago when he defended Metropolitan Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman during the latter's appearance before the Governor's Executive Council. At this time Governor Curley was attempting to oust Mr. Hultman.

With his defense of Hultman, Mr. Barnes was one of the few men who have ever backed the quick-witted Governor of Massachusetts against the wall and took the spotlight away from him. His defense was successful and Mr. Hultman remains one of the few men who have defied Curley's efforts to remove him.

A further demonstration of Mr. Barnes's ability came with his exposé in 1928 of the Albany baseball pool, a gambling "racket" by which many persons were being duped. In this fight he was associated with Alfred E. Smith, then Governor of New York, and was successful in smashing the game.

In announcing his candidacy, the lawyer made a promise, which leaders of both Democratic and Republican parties would like to make obligatory for all candidates to office. He promised that if he doesn't receive the Republican nomination that he will abide by the choice of the convention and support their candidate. J. G. H.

Performing as Classic Team

Bari Lee Davis, Hollywood
Sonya Michell
Pianist

Old Masters Asso't's
Marjorie Fulton
Violinist

Behind the Microphones

The political campaign on the radio, quiet of late, resumes tonight and presents several new voices on the Boston air. Tonight, for instance, could be said to be Representative Charles W. Tobey's "night" on the radio. The Congressman from Temple, N. H., will be heard first over WAAB at 7 p. m., talking on "The Flood Situation," a problem that is closest to him personally, since his own state figured largely in the recent one. At 10:45 p. m., over WEEI, he will be heard ina talk, "The Tax Situation," which is of more general import.

Next in importance will be the address of Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., from WAAB, 10:45 p. m., who will discuss "Why I am for Senator Borah."

In the state campaign, Joseph E. Warner, Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, will be heard at 6:35 o'clock, tonight, over Station WBZ, and Robert T. Bushnell, Republican candidate for the same office, will speak at 7:15 over the same station.

"March of Time" Changes Program

The former sponsors of "The March of Time" news sketches, Remington Rand, have turned from the "spot news" type of program to the commentative type of news.

They are now offering Edwin C. Hill, who will speak on "The Human Side of the News," Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:15 p. m. over WEEI. In addition, the sponsors of Mr. Hill have bought the "Five Star Final" time over WMEX, daily at 8:15 p. m. This news dramatization period, said to be the oldest of its type on the air, has long based its appeal on the sidelights of the news rather than the main issues which make the headlines.

Ken Murray's Title Sets Standard for Him

It has been said that the new title to Ken Murray's new radio show, "Laughing With Ken Murray," WNAC, 8:30 p. m., perhaps is borrowing trouble. This program which got off on the right foot last week, features the new "stooge" or assistant with the sepulchural voice.

The title was chosen for the picture that it will create in listeners' thoughts when they read it. But the creators of the show may find that it may let them down. Every comedy show has its "off" moments and when these occur the builders of this program had better not scan the newspapers too closely. They'll find their new title jeering at them.

Fred Allen's Guest Stars Amateur for a Night

Discarding his regular amateur show, Fred Allen, in his "Town Hall Tonight" period tomorrow on WEEI at 9 p. m., will present some radio stars, many of them personal friends, as amateur performers in the spirit of the occasion of April 1. Included will be Phil Baker, Irene Rich, Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd (who will take over "Town Hall" during Mr. Allen's vacation), and Peter Van Steeden.

Since much of the fun in Mr. Allen's period has resulted from his impromptu handling of the amateurs in his hour, listeners may be waiting to hear what may result from an array of guests some of whom may be as fast on the "comeback" as Mr. Allen himself. A. D. H.

Jobs Await Brown Seniors

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31 (AP)—A majority of Brown University seniors may be more certain of employment after graduation than members of any preceding graduating class since 1929, Prof. Samuel J. Berard, in charge of placement at the university, said yesterday. Some seniors already have accepted positions, effective after graduation, he said, while others are considering two, and even three, offers.

Sonatas Offered At Steinert Hall

Miss Sonya Michell, pianist, and Miss Marjorie Fulton, violinist, will give a sonata recital at Steinert Hall on the evening of April 2. Their program will include compositions of Mozart, Brahms and Joaquin Turina.

Both artists have had rich musical pasts. Miss Fulton began her study in Philadelphia. She has held scholarships with violinists such as Efrem Zimbalist, Emanuel Zetlin and Louis Persinger. She has appeared as soloist with the New York Civic Orchestra and with the Brooklyn Symphony Orchestra, and she has filled many concert engagements. She was soloist in a joint recital with Mack Harrell, baritone, last November, in Jordan Hall.

Miss Michell, although an American by birth, received most of her musical training in Europe. She studied in Berlin, Vienna, London and Paris with such masters as Emil von Sauer and Isidor Philipp. She has given concerts in London, Paris, Sydney and many cities of the United States and recently filled concert engagements in California.

Old Covered Bridge, Swept Away in Flood, To Be Towed Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNFIELD, Maine, March 31—An old covered bridge which was carried about a mile down the Saco River by the flood last week will be replaced on its original piers.

With the exception of a few boards, the 80-year-old structure is still intact and is halted at the edge of Two-Stack Meadow, where it was carried from the stream by an eddy.

Residents of Brownfield plan to tow the bridge by motorboat back up stream and one man has offered to handle the job by contract for $800. Engineers say that the covered bridge has not been seriously weakened by the flood.

Group to Defend U. S. Constitution

Swelling the ranks of those groups who have organized to draw up battle lines about the United States Constitution and the Supreme Court was a new group, The American Constitutionalists, who opened national headquarters today at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. While at present the organization's activities are limited to New England, its sponsors hope that it will, by degrees, spread throughout the country, it was announced by Harry L. Hazen of Somerville, chairman of the Constitutionalists' Advisory Council.

Members of the organization include among others Charles Sumner Bird Jr., Allan McNab, Mrs. Joshua Crane Sr., Dr. Elliott C. Cutler and Samuel Eliot. Mr. Hazen declared that the American Constitutionalists is a strictly nonpolitical, nonsectarian organization, the sole purpose of which is to preserve and perpetuate American institutions. Following are the organization's avowed purposes:

1. To defend and preserve the Constitution of the United States through an aggressive campaign by every method available, calling the attention of all true Americans to the great danger that threatens the foundation of our Liberty by the subversive, ever widening effort on the part of dangerous elements to undermine, and finally discard an instrument that gave birth to America.
2. To banish from our shores the evil, alien agitators, ever becoming bolder, who advocate the overthrow of our government and replacing it with Communism or a Fascist dictatorship.
3. To bring pressure to bear on ignorant, selfish, greedy, self-seeking politicians of all parties—to refrain from fostering class warfare in free America.
4. To initiate a program that will preserve the Supreme Court of the United States from demagogues that would destroy it as a part of their vicious program to pull down the entire structure of democracy.

What's Going On in the Arts

Robert C. Vose Galleries

HIS initial Boston exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street, reveals Robert Philipp a painter of considerable interest. He was elected a National Academician a year ago, has exhibited at many centers here and abroad.

Immediately, upon first view, one observes Mr. Philipp a painter of the tendency which came into its own in the 1920's, displacing the accepted academic mode, and acknowledging a few of the more palatable features of modernism. He recalls the Speicher-Kroll school. His subjects treat the same pleasing still-life, the same range of decorative device, and a similar idealization of American womanhood in portraiture.

Mr. Philipp's colors are agreeable, his textures smooth and not too naturalistic. He makes an effort to paint as though he were translating the subject to the terms of paint, namely, color, form, fluent composition, and not being constrained to the limiting demands of naturalism. Such painting has gone far to free American art from the literalness and duskiness of photographic portrayal. The pictures by Mr. Philipp and associate artists reveal the step toward liberation, encouraged by the modern movement. They have helped to rescue the picture from obscurity, to give it new life and new beauty.

To us it seems that the artists who took greater risks, who went further in overturning convention, in rediscovering the fundamentals of design and the greater potentialities of color, acquired greater freshness still. Occasionally the artists of Mr. Philipp's tendency seem to lapse into the academic, seem to wander back to the topographic. Logic alone, form alone, do not hold them; they seem to fear to acknowledge the consequences which may result from taking the complete leap into the realm of new forms. Painters who were more audacious for an interval have returned to naturalistic representation with refreshment and clarity. Their knowledge comes not from observation or in the acceptance of a few surface ideas from Renoir and Cézanne, but from getting to the groundwork of design and color, and constructing anew. D. A.

Miriam Kornfield
Pupil of Edouard du Buron, Appearing in a Program of Original Dances at the Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Thursday Evening

Rachelle Shubow

IN JORDAN HALL last night, Rachelle Shubow, pianist, played this program: Bach, Fantasia in C minor; Mozart, Sonata in E flat major; Schubert, Sonata in A major, Op. 120; Converse, "From the Hills" (first performance); Dohnányi, Rhapsodie in F sharp minor; Delibes-Dohnányi, Waltz from the Ballet "Naila"; Liszt, Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 8.

Miss Shubow has been giving a Jordan Hall recital with fair regularity since her return from study abroad, and on each occasion a loyal public gives her a warm welcome, yet as time advances, Miss Shubow does not advance with it. Technically, she is precisely where she was some four years ago, which is to say that wrong notes are too frequently evident and her rhythms continue to be erratic. Last night she added some imperfect pedaling with particularly disconcerting effect in the Bach and Mozart. Without impeccable technique, no pianist should attempt to present works by either one of these composers—as a musician of Miss Shubow's intelligence should know.

The Schubert Andantino was more nearly in the mood, but it was not until she reached the group by Converse that Miss Shubow appeared at home with her material. The pieces themselves contain many rewarding measures and are in this composer's best imaginative vein. We felt that the pianist had not fully explored them, although "Lake Solitude" and "The Dancers" presaged better accomplishment for the future.

The final group was on the whole, the best of the evening, especially the Dohnányi Rhapsodie. With an equipment such as she now possesses, it is unfortunate that Miss Shubow does not use her talent to better advantage. G. M. S.

Stage Notes

SHORTENED and stepped up, the new Rodgers-Hart musical, "On Your Toes," is continuing at the Shubert Theater in Boston an engagement which has been extended to April 8. Some unnecessary scenes have been eliminated, Luella Gear has a new song and the final ballet, "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue," has been curtailed—though this last is probably still in the experimental stage, for Ray Bolger is altering his dance. The high point of the performance remains the ballet, "Princess Zenobia," a hilarious satire on the ways of Russian ballet. The company, which has been rehearsing overtime, shows signs of wear, but before the show leaves Boston for New York it should be in fine shape.

"Personal Appearance" is in its final week at the Plymouth.

Obey's "Noah" will be presented at the Peabody Playhouse by the Nell Gwyn Players of Malden Bridge, N. Y., Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

"Night of Jan. 16," the courtroom melodrama, in which a jury selected from the audience decides the guilt or innocence of the accused, will open at the Shubert, April 11. The conclusion of the play depends upon the jury's verdict.

On the same evening, Mary Young will offer a comedy-melodrama, called "Storm Child," at the Copley.

Movement Planned To Protect Housing Sites Against Flood

A definite program of flood control to protect housing sites from future flood damage is now advocated by the Housing Publicity Group, of which W. S. Parker, Boston architect and vice-chairman of the City Planning Board, is chairman.

Care must be exercised in areas subject to floods, said the group, and sites can be safely selected only after public authorities involved have determined upon a flood control program that will determine with reasonable certainty the probable high water level of any future flood.

Maximum levels of the recent flood are now being marked in the field, continued the group, and will be charted to form a first basis for selection of sites. No site within such flooded areas could be safely selected for a housing project, the group said, unless a definite program of flood control is approved for construction that can be relied upon to protect the site from damage in the future.

Radio Amateurs Get Thanks for Flood Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 31—Robert E. Barrett, president of the Holyoke Water Power Company, today expressed his thanks to the radio amateurs who gave valuable aid during the flood emergency.

When the telephone lines were put out of service by the flood, and communications to South Hadley Falls, across the river from Holyoke and at the opposite end of the Holyoke dam, were cut off, James W. King set up a two-way set at South Hadley headgate of the dam and maintained communication with the Holyoke office.

Edward Petrin, another amateur, maintained communication by radio with Turners Falls and Vernon dams up the river. Lincoln B. Smith and Robert Adams operated two-way sets at the water power company's office to receive and transmit messages.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's a strange combination, we'll admit, but we've often wondered about the why and wherefore of the names endowed to Pullman cars and silver. That is, we wondered whether or not there was any particular thought back of the names . . . or were they just handed out in hit-or-miss fashion! But now, although the ancestry of the Pullman names is still an enigma, we've acquired a fund of information regarding silver.

Why of Dorian

It seems that there are definite reasons back of each pattern name . . even though they aren't exactly obvious to the average shopper. For instance, one of the most popular of the recent patterns in sterling silver by "The Silversmiths of Watson Park," is called Dorian. We saw it at Smith, ever popping up in all forms of Patterson's. This particular pattern, in keeping with the Greek influence which was given momentum by the marriage of Princess Marina to the Duke of Kent, was really inspired in the first place by the classic Doric motif. Inasmuch as this motif is for decoration and furnishings, Dorian was designed to harmonize and blend in with it.

Although this design is decidedly practical, and easy to clean and take care of (women who clean their own silver, please note!), it will show less scratches than most plain patterns. Then, too, just about every conceivable piece of matching hollowware you can think of is available. But best of all, it's a design that will never grow old, never be actually "outed," and one that will readily adapt itself to any period.

Boudoir Set

We admired a particularly beautiful boudoir set of Watson sterling. That is, a matching mirror, hair brush, comb, perfume bottle, buffer and all the other fripperies that women like to have on their dresser and dressing table, and we could easily understand why it was called Radiant . . . because it was! But it seems that ours was by no means the basic reason. Because, with its trim lines, beauty and practicability, it was really named after (of all things!) a beautiful old Clipper ship that sailed the seas and made several record trips, years and years ago. So there's a story back of every piece of silver.

These boudoir sets, as well as the flat silver, are, of course, always available by the piece. Which is an attractive (and sure!) way to acquire an entire service in easy stages . . . especially to those who, though budget-minded, appreciate craftsmanship of the highest quality, and who realize that "Only Sterling Is Correct."

Sturdy Cadets

The shiny patent leather Cadets . . . square-toed, square-heeled shoes . . . exclusive with R. H. Stearns, are just the thing for tailored suits and Chesterfields; yet they'll go with gay printed dresses, too. With their high cut, and unusually wide button-on tabs, they literally click their heels . . . they're so military in appearance. $10.95.

Capable Bags

Elizabeth Hawes is a woman designer who understands women. And at the moment she understands them to the extent that she realizes they're downright tired of grabbing handbags around the middle, or clutching them under their arms. So she has designed bags that stand up by themselves . . . with strong, durable handles, and sure-fire fastenings. These are also at R. H. Stearns, in lustrous, pliable kid.

Standing Socks

Honorable mention to:—The men's socks that defy the law of gravity, and refuse to fall down by themselves! They're called Autogarts (at least in Holeproof models), and may be had at Jordan Marsh's men's store . . . 75 cents to $1. Those micro lites at Ward's . . . the stationery shop at 57 Franklin Street. These tiny flashlights are grand for finding key holes, the dime you dropped, and finding out who's who on your program, while the theater lights are low . . . 39 cents to $1. The new "unbutton your hat and stay awhile" hats at Jays. In gray felt . . . and the crown has buttons and buttonholes running up and down it! Those miniature feminine razors at Crawford Hollidge's . . . for $1. They're so unbelievably tiny that your daughter will probably think you brought it home for her doll house. Despite its size, it's an efficient little gadget, and comes equipped with three tiny blades, and everything folds up and tucks away into an enameled case that's surely no bigger than an ordinary razor blade! And the butter-firkin sewing boxes (or buckets), handles and all, in maple finish . . . for only $1 at Filene's. They'll hold plenty! J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature.)

Gay '90's Party For Flood Relief

The mauve decade returns to do its bit toward relief of flood sufferers at a "Gay Nineties Costume Party" next Friday evening. The benefit wil be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and its auxiliary, in Collins Hall, Teachers College.

Prizes are offered for the most appropriate costumes. Many novelties and specialties will feature the evening.

17 Honored at B. U.

Seventeen seniors at Boston University's College of Liberal Arts, ranking scholastically in the first section of their class, were elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national honor society, last night. Announcement of the election was made through Dean William M. Warren on behalf of the officers of the B. U. Chapter, and included 13 men and four women.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Bremen	April 2	Cherbourg,	April 8	April 2, 1:00 pm	April 2, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	April 4	Plymouth,	April 10	April 3, 8:00 pm	April 4, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm
*Manuiani	San Francisco,	April 22	Apr. 17, 4:00 pm	Apr. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
President Jefferson	Seattle,	April 11	Apr. 6, 4:00 pm	Apr. 6, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

CAN WE AFFORD THE TOWNSEND PLAN?

Read the Answer by Merryle Stanley Rukeyser in April Delineator

Hard as it is to get the average person to look facts in the face, this article succeeds. ¶ Perhaps because it's so friendly, so informal; being written in the form of a letter. "Let's thrash this thing out together," says Mr. Rukeyser, and then he sets down in simple, understandable language the plain truth about the idealistic dream which has aroused so much comment — not harshly and arbitrarily, but with kindly and sympathetic understanding. ¶ "You know I'm not a tightwad," he says toward the end. "I'd gladly pay 2 per cent of my income if that would make all the old folks independent, secure, happy. But it can't be done that way. Not even the great Houdini could take a rabbit out of a silk hat unless he first put it there." ¶ So, if you think of some well-meaning friend who needs to know all sides of the Townsend Plan — if you find yourself frequently discussing it and want some argument-proof ammunition from a financial authority — get the April Delineator and read Mr. Rukeyser's letter. ¶ Incidentally, you'll find many more articles — in different fields but equally valuable. A good 15c worth indeed!

OTHER FEATURES OF THE APRIL ISSUE

FICTION
A Wonderful Time
"Duckie"
I Don't Complain
One Woman Alive

FOR THE HOME
A Pool for the Garden
Gadgets for Good Cooking
What Price Washdays
Clinics for Doorways

SPECIAL
Let Hollywood Discover You
Nazimova Goes A-Trouping

FASHIONS
A Few Clothes Make a Spring
Dinner Suit
Suits and Suit Dresses
A Galaxy of Stars
You Can be Colorful
(and four other articles)

15¢
AT YOUR NEWSSTAND

DELINEATOR

More Than 100 Seek to Be Experts in Recreation

First training institute opens in Boston, to last till April 24—Need for leaders in this field is declared vital to take care of ever-growing number of persons with new leisure.

With more than 100 recreation workers enrolled, Massachusetts' first complete training institute for students in this field, conducted by the National Recreational Association of New York City, entered its second session today at the Boston Y. W. C. A. The institute, sponsored by the City-Wide Boys' Conference and the Girls' Activities Conference, will last until April 24.

Boston recreational workers were given a friendly challenge at the opening day's meeting, yesterday, when Arthur Wellington, New England field representative of the National Recreation Association, told the conferees that Boston heads the list of important centers with its opportunities for leadership.

James Edward Rogers, director of the national physical education service of the association and director of the institute, also spoke. He declared that with the ever-growing use of mechanical appliances producing more leisure time, there is an increasing need for qualified recreational leaders. The problem has assumed national importance, Mr. Rogers stated.

The present institute, said to be one of the most comprehensive and ambitious ever attempted in Massachusets, is designed to help make as effective as possible present recreation services, and to provide employed recreation workers an opportunity to widen their knowledge and to improve their skill as recreation leaders.

The major division of institute courses is expected to meet the needs of regularly employed recreation workers in public and private agencies. A special division will be devoted to the needs of emergency recreation workers, such as those participating in government-sponsored recreation programs under the WPA and the NYA.

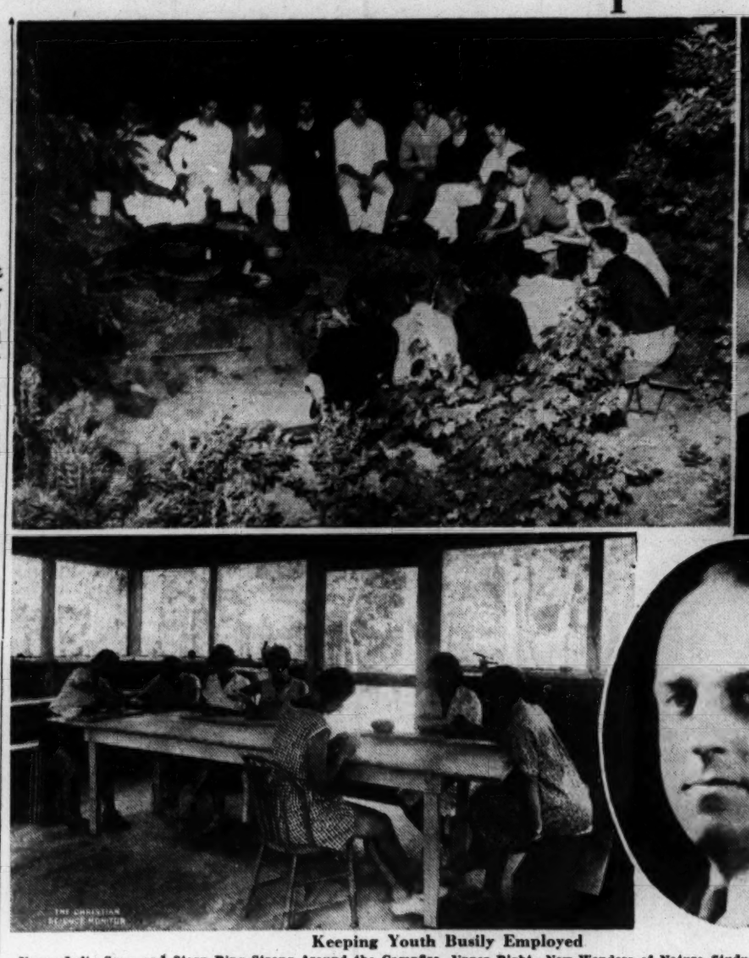
In fact, institute leaders declare that federal participation into the recreational field has intensified interest in the present session.

Those assisting Mr. Rogers as institute faculty include Augustus D. Zanzig, national recreation school director of music; Jack Stuart Knapp, also with the NRA and formerly instructor in play production at North Dakota State College; Dr. William G. Vinal, professor of nature education at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Ethel M. Bowers, president of the Georgia Physical Education Association, and Ruth Canfield, teacher of crafts at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Classes throughout the institute are held from Monday to Friday inclusive.

The City-Wide Boys' Work Conference and the Girls' Activities Conference, which are sponsoring the institute, are made up of leading agencies working in boys' and girls' recreational activities here.

W. Duncan Russell, director of Communist Service of Boston, Inc., and executive director of the Adult Recreation Project of the WPA, is chairman of the institute's planning committee.



Keeping Youth Busily Employed

Upper Left—Song and Story Ring Strong Around the Campfire. Upper Right—New Wonders of Nature Study Unfold to the Inquiring Boy. Lower Left—Girls Learn Handicrafts. Inset—W. Russel Duncan, General Director of Communist Service

700 at Edison Safety Dinner

More than 700 employees of the Edison Company of Boston, engaged in work most subject to the hazards of the industry, were guests at dinner at the Chamber of Commerce last night. The Edison safety experience for the year was the second best in the company's history and was conspicuous for the low-frequency and low-severity rates of lost-time accidents. There were but 40 lost-ime accidents and no fatalities.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Program Features Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 **'The Monitor Views the News'**	Network dramatic sketch and speaker	Jimmy Farrell, songs; orch...	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15 Terhune's dog drama.....	**Harvard University Glee Club recital**	Carl Moore and His Band....	"Wilderness Road": sketch..
5:30 "The Singing Lady": sketch.		"Jack Armstrong": sketch....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45 Little Orphan Annie: sketch.		"Dick Tracy": sketch.....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00 News; Supper Show: songs.	News; Jack Ingersoll.....	Yankee News Service.....	Benay Venuta, songs; orch....
6:15 Captain Tim's Story.....	Terry and Ted: sketch.....	"News of Youth".....	"Secret Agent X-9," sketch..
6:30 News; political talk; sports..	Bright Spot: Checkerboard ...	Musical Moments: recording..	Talk. "Flood Situation".....
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.....	"For Men Only": Del Castillo	"Renfrew of the Mounted"..	Yankee News Service.....
7:00 "Easy Aces": comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch.....	"Myrt and Marge": sketch...	**Talk, Rep. Tobey, N. H.**.....
7:15 Political speaker	**"Human Side of the News"**..	Soloists; popular orchestra....	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30 Lum and Abner: songs.....	After-Dinner Revue: vocalist .	Kate Smith: Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes.....
7:45 Dorothy Lamour, songs.....	"Strange As It Seems".....	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.....
8:00 Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	Lucy Monroe, Fritiz Scheff,	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
8:15 serial dramatic sketch....	soloists; Phillips Lord.....	**Frank Munn; concert orch.**	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
8:30 Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	Ken Murray; Jack Oakie;	"Jazz Nocturne": soloists;
8:45 Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	**soloist; Morgan's Orchestra**	popular orchestra .....
9:00 Ben Bernie and All the Lads;	**"Vox Pop—The Voice of the**	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	"String Sinfonia": concert
9:15 Ethel Merman, soloist.....	**People": sidewalk interviews**	Casa Loma Orch.: soloists..	orchestra .....
9:30 **Talk, Maud Ballington Booth**	Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton;	**Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians; soloists**	Dan Murphy's Orchestra.....
9:45 Spiritual Singers	Eddy Duchin's Orch...		News Service .....
10:00 Karl Rhode's Orchestra.....	Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley;	"Radio Parties at Pickfair";	"Brusiloff's Notebook"; solo-
10:15 Karl Rhode's Orchestra.....	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	guest soloists; orchestra....	ists; popular orchestra.....
10:30 WBZA Players from Spring-	Jimmie Fidler's Gossip.....	**Dramatizations of the news**..	Maury Duchin's Orchestra...
10:45 field studio	**Talk, Rep. Tobey, N. H.**.....	Spotlight Revue: variety.....	Talk, Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr.
11:00 Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.....
11:15 and his dance orchestra..	Sport review; recordings.....	Billy Dooley's Orchestra.....	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.....
11:30 Henry King's Orchestra.....	Ted Lewis's Orchestra.....	Jan Garber's Orchestra.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....
11:45 Henry King's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist.....	Jan Garber's Orchestra.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail program.
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; subject, "The Good Shepherd," Mrs. Alice Pyke Howe, C. S.; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Educators National Conference program: talks; string quartet; band.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Music Educators National Conference program: talk; chorus.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music program, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Concert Hour: concert orchestra.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA — Intercity), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Annual Highway Safety Drive: speakers; music.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; vocal group.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia); "Gang Busters": G-Men sketch.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

New Hampshire Estimates Flood Loss at $12,342,581

CONCORD, N. H., March 31 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges' reconstruction committee placed flood damage in New Hampshire to property alone today at $12,342,581.

The committee's figures were based on incomplete and preliminary estimates, the Governor's office said.

The summary was prepared for Col. Lawrence Westbrook, assistant to Works Progress Administrator Hopkins.

Spring Blooms At the Arboretum

Four days of brilliant sunshine have brought spring to Arnold Arboretum. First to bloom were certain witch hazel plants, including one variety from Japan. This visitor from across the warm Pacific apparently had more trust in the New England climate than native plants, although snowdrops and crocuses soon followed them in blossoming near the administration building of the famous botanical garden.

According to Donald Wyman, head of the Arboretum, spring may be safely hailed when the Cornelian Cherry and the February Daphne bloom. Both are now in full blossom and the small, reddish flowers of the Daphne are even now attracting swarms of bees while the Cornelian Cherry is at the height of its beauty.

With these signs of spring on hand, Mr. Wyman next expects the yellow blooms of the Spice-bush to appear, followed late this week by the golden glory of the Forsythias.

An invitation was extended to all Bostonians today to walk through the Arboretum and gain a preview of spring.

Cardenas Investigates Clash in Mexican Town

MEXICO, D. F., March 31 (AP)—President Cardenas went today to the town of San Felipe Torres Mochas, in the state of Guanajuato, to make a personal investigation of the clash between Roman Catholics and schoolteachers yesterday in which, dispatches to the newspaper El Grafico said, 16 persons were killed.

A statement issued by Luis Rodriguez, secretary to the President, said religious "fanatics" were blamed for starting the fighting. Official reports did not give the number of casualties, but the newspaper dispatches said 25 were injured, in addition to the 16 killed.

Council Refuses Dolan Suit Funds

Following publication of the Finance Commission annual report yesterday, a large portion of which was devoted to criticism of Mayor Mansfield for prosecuting the Dolan case, the City Council last night refused to approve a $12,000 transfer from the reserve fund to pay costs of the case. The vote was 12 to 8. The Mayor, however, has the prerogative of transferring the needed funds from the general fund.

Henry E. Foley, city corporation counsel, said today that prosecution of the case, under George R. Farnum, special counsel, will come up probably within a month.

Councilors questioned expenses involved in preparation of the case, including costs of trips which Mr. Foley and Mr. Farnum took to Florida to gather information. Mr. Farnum has received a salary of $200 a week since his employment by Mayor Mansfield last November.

Atlases Made For Blind Schools

At the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Watertown, today, a $30,000 PWA project calling for the production of about 100 sets of atlases for blind schools in all parts of the country was begun. The maps are contained in 10 volumes and number 300 embossed historical and geographical maps, including all the states of the United States.

The new atlases constitute a much better job in this line than has ever been done before, said Gabriel Farrell, director of Perkins, today. The maps are larger—22 by 28 inches—and notations are printed in revised braille. Earlier maps were printed in small, American braille.

In addition to the administrative staff, Mr. Farrell announced that the project would employ 10 embossers, 10 draftsmen and 10 blind proof readers. Each of the 55 schools for the blind in the country will receive one of the complete atlases, he said.

Flood of New Bills Stemmed In Rhode Island Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31—Rhode Island's Legislature has sailed into smoother waters this week with the forty-second day of the present session behind it. After the forty-second day, which arrived last week, new bills can be filed only by unanimous consent. As is customary, there was a last-minute flood of measures in both House and Senate just before the deadline, bringing the total acts filed at this session to 755.

For the remainder of the session the principal legislative work will be done in committee, where the scores of measures now pending will be sorted and examined.

Gerrymander Charged

The deadline rush was marked principally by the fact that few of the bills could be considered drastic. The one which promises most political repercussions is the measure filed by Senator William G. Troy which provides that Providence shall be redistricted to change the voting districts. Republicans were quick to charge that the change was nothing more than a gerrymander designed to increase Democratic chances of representation in both House and Senate. Providence now elects four state Senators, all the present ones being Democrats, and 26 Representatives, 20 of whom are Democrats.

A primary bill introduced by Senator Francis J. Kiernan will get committee consideration this week. It provides that the city and town committees of either political party shall decide for the purpose of the primary election which voters are Democratic and which are Republican. Each political committee would draw up its lists and submit them to boards of canvassers in the respective communities. Critics already have pointed out that this bill has no particular merits over the present caucus system which has been condemned for years.

There is a possibility, critics say, that many voters would be disenfranchised if the party committees drew up the lists. An independent voter, for instance, or one not in the good graces of either political party, could be ignored on both Democratic and Republican lists and if his name were omitted he would not be privileged to cast a ballot at the primary.

Oil Tax Dropped

Another measure introduced hastily at the last minute by Senator Kiernan was withdrawn just as hastily when it was greeted by a storm of protest. It provided that the present state tax on gasoline be extended to apply to fuel oil and kerosene. It was estimated that this measure would increase the cost of heating the average home which uses oil as fuel by about $40 a year. It also would increase the cost for those hundreds of families in the State who use kerosene for fuel in their kitchen ranges.

Important changes in the state's liquor laws are provided in bills which will receive committee attention this week. A measure filed by Senator Troy would require mandatory plebiscite at every regular town or city election on whether that community should continue to allow sale of liquor.

A variety of labor legislation also is ready for consideration, including the unemployment insurance bill filed by Representative John J. Wrenn. It has passed the House and awaits approval by a Senate commitee.

Admiral Grayson In Maine to Survey Biddeford-Saco Area

PORTLAND, Maine, March 31 (AP)—Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, National Red Cross chairman, will survey Biddeford-Saco flood area today before proceeding to Concord, N. H., for a conference with Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

He previously had told Portland chapter officials the Red Cross would rehabilitate all the State's flood sufferers to the limit of their present needs.

City dwellers who lost their furniture, as well as farmers who needed livestock or implements, would be aided, he said, in a systematic program that would not duplicate the efforts of any flood relief corporation the State might set up.

Robert E. Bondy, national disaster relief director, who accompanied Admiral Grayson here, announced that he had ordered the temporary regional relief headquarters moved from Springfield, Mass., to Boston.

He said area offices would be established at Lowell, Mass., Concord, N. H., and at a Maine city, probably Portland, while an area office would be continued at Springfield.

Graham-Paige Motors Corp.

Graham-Paige Motors Corporation and subsidiaries report for 1935 a net loss after interest, depreciation, taxes and other deductions amounting to $1,701,325, contrasted with $474,959 loss in 1934. Current assets on Dec. 31, including $306,262 cash, amounted to $2,486,325, and current liabilities, including $137,770 notes payable, were $2,382,829, compared with $523,036 cash, $1,960,462 current assets and current liabilities, including $48,000 notes payable, of $1,462,809 at end of 1934.

21 Connecticut Rivers Reached New Highs During Recent Flood

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31 (AP)—B. L. Bigwood, district engineer of the water resources branch, United States Geological Survey, announced today that 21 Connecticut rivers broke all existing records during the recent floods.

The Naugatuck river was the only stream in the State that failed to wash out its previous high mark, Mr. Bigwood said. He paid tribute to the men of the Geological Survey who made observations while suspended by one-man cable cars over boiling waters.

Many times were the towers supporting the cables threatened with destruction by the raging rivers while the observers dropped current meters every few feet much as sailors swing their lead from a ship's bow.

Mr. Bigwood said the fastest current is found at one third the total depth. The dropping of the meters gives the average velocity and cross-sectional area. Together these furnish the total flow in number of cubic feet a second.

Townsendites to Back Bill

Massachusetts Townsend Club members have been asked by Elmer E. Walker, president of the Salem Townsend Club, to attend a hearing on House Bill No. 798 by the Committee on Constitutional Law in the State House tomorrow morning. This bill requests the Legislature to memorialize Congress to enact the Townsend Old-Age Revolving Pensions.

Gillis Ordered By Court to Retain Fire Chief in Office

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 31 (AP)—Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, who was directed by court order to reinstate former Fire Chief John Cutter and failed to do so, was served with a summons today to explain.

He was summoned to appear Friday, his fourth court appearance since his inauguration. He was charged with failing to comply with the ruling of the District Court and with violation of the Civil Service rules.

"Bossy's" comment was quite the same as others he has made about Cutter:

"I'm not going to put him back, and nobody can force me to put money in the budget to pay him."

As for the summons, the Mayor shrugged as he said: "I've had them before."

POT ROAST BECOMES A "Company Dish" SEASONED WITH LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

LONgwood 3005
AUTO REPAIRING
BODY WORK—PAINTING
Expert Motor and Ignition Work
Official Brake and Light Station
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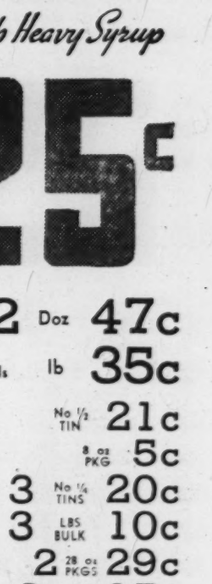

THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

MAKES TEMPTING SALADS DOUBLY DELICIOUS

THREE DIAMONDS BRAND CRABMEAT
Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

VERY EASY, MY DEAR. YOU KNOW, MEAT IS MIGHTY EXPENSIVE.....BUT HERE'S A TIP.....
WHAT! ANOTHER NEW HAT? HOW DO YOU MANAGE IT?
MARVELOUS, MARY.....I'M ASHAMED I DIDN'T FIGURE IT OUT MYSELF.
WELL, TRY THE PLAN FOR ONE WEEK .....AND SEE HOW MUCH YOU SAVE.
HUSBAND: SAY THIS MACARONI CASSEROLE IS GOOD, DEAR... WHY NOT SERVE IT MORE OFTEN?
I WILL, TOM...AND LOTS OF OTHER SPAGHETTI AND EGG NOODLE DISHES.....THEY'RE EASY TO FIX...AND I SAVE EVEN SO MUCH ON MEATS.

Thrifty women have learned that Mueller's macaroni, spaghetti and egg noodles make meats go further and make tempting meals of left-overs.

So delicious and satisfying are Mueller's Macaroni products that meats are seldom missed. Combined with vegetables, cheese or fish, Mueller's makes hearty, appetizing meals at little cost. Serve Mueller's more often. These pure, tender macaroni products appeal to every appetite.

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First National Stores Inc. *Put them on your Shopping List*

PEACHES
FI-NA-ST Sliced or Halves
Luscious California Packed in Rich Heavy Syrup
2 LGE No 2½ TINS 25c

LISTEN IN WNAC 8.45 p. m.
Imogene Wolcott - - - new ways to serve peaches; or send self-addressed stamped envelope to Home Economics Department, 5 Middlesex Avenue, Somerville, Mass., for recipes.

BAKED BEANS FINAST 3 VARIETIES 2 28 oz TINS 25c — Baked in brick ovens with a generous amount of pork.
TOMATO CATSUP FINAST BRAND 2 14 oz BOTS 25c — Made with solid ripe tomatoes and spices.

HORMEL SOUPS
VEGETABLE 15 Vegetables are used 2 20 oz Tins 25c
ONION French Style 2 20 oz Tins 29c

MIRABEL PRESERVES
2 LB JAR 28c — PURE FRUIT FLAVORS ALL POPULAR KINDS 2 1 LB JARS 29c

CALO DOG FOOD	3 1 lb Tins	23c
FIG TARTS FIG JAM CENTERS	Lb	19c
FLAKE BUTTERS	Bulk Lb pkg	17c
OYSTER CRACKERS	Lb pkg	17c
PREMIUM FLAKES	Lb pkg	17c
EDUCATOR CRAX	2 1 lb pkgs	35c
CRISCO Lb Tin 20c PURE LARD	Lb pkg	15c
APPLE SAUCE	2 No 2 Tins	15c
SODA CRACKERS	2 lb Pkg	19c
CARROTS FINAST	2 No 2 Tins	15c

PRIZE BREAD
SLICED OR REGULAR—BAKED FRESH DAILY
BIG 20 oz LOAF 8c
Long Loaf or Milk Bread LOAF 9c

EGGS	Henfield Brand - All New Arrivals Guaranteed	2 Doz 47c
BUTTER	Fancy Brookside Creamery Rolls	lb 35c
CRABMEAT	GEISHA OR CHATKA	No ½ TIN 21c
MACARONI	OR FINAST SPAGHETTI	8 oz PKG 5c
SARDINES	STANDARD NORWEGIAN	3 No ¼ TINS 20c
PEA BEANS		3 LBS BULK 10c
WHEAT CEREAL	WHITE SPRAY	2 28 oz PKGS 29c
HERSHEY'S COCOA		2 8 oz TINS 15c
LUX	SOAP FLAKES FOR YOUR FINE FABRICS	LGE PKG 21c
PILLSBURY'S PANCAKE FLOUR		2 28 oz PKGS 19c
WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP		2 BARS 15c
TOILET TISSUE	RICHMOND	3 ROLLS 10c
LUX TOILET SOAP	4 BARS 25c	B & M LOBSTER No ½ TIN 33c
KIPPER SNACKS	3 No ¼ TINS 13c	PINK SALMON TALL TIN 10c
FISH FLUFF	IMPORTANT RECIPES ON THE PACKAGE	4 oz PKG 12c
SARDINES	KING OSCAR NORWEGIAN	2 No ¼ TINS 23c
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER		12 oz 21c
SANTA CLARA PRUNES		4 LBS 25c
CLAM CHOWDER	GORTON'S	TIN 19c

Fruits and Vegetables

STRAWBERRIES	2 PINT BYS 25c	BANANAS MELoRIPE	4 LBS 21c
Winesap Apples	4 Lbs 17c	Carrots or Beets	Bunch 5c
Lettuce	2 Heads 13c	Spinach	3 Lbs 19c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Comic and Kinetic Pantomime

By Margaret Lloyd

CHARLES WEIDMAN is the humorist of the modern American dance. In a brief talk following a technique-demonstration in New York, he explained "Kinetic Pantomime," the title of one of his compositions and the means of humorous, poignant or biting expression in others.

"I use the phrase kinetic pantomime," he said, "as opposed to dramatic pantomime, whereby the play of bodily members and of facial mobility convey ideas or tell a story. Kinetic pantomime deals with movement of the whole body. It rhythmizes this movement and gives it the basis I use for dance composition. It is pure dance movement stylized into pantomimic form which is not absolute pantomime. Neither is it 'character dancing.' In its ideal state it might be considered a fusion of abstract and pantomimic qualities."

The humor derives from the movement itself and is deviously achieved —by violent contrast, such as a broad, sustained movement breaking into a sudden little curlicue, a soft, flowing movement abruptly turned into a hard, brittle one, or the horizontal leveled against the diagonal or the perpendicular in some unexpected way.

It is the unpredictability that makes it funny. Just as you think you see a story or image unfolding, the movement switches off in another direction. Things happening without apparent rhyme or reason keep the audience continually on the jump. Thus the appeal is to the risible faculties through muscular response rather than to the sense of humor operating through the intellect. (And for all this solemn theory, it sets you thinking just the same.)

* * *

We discussed his recent composition, "Atavisms," produced at the Guild Theater, New York, in January. "Atavisms," in three sections, is a throw-back to ancient evils in current form — Bargain Counter (competition or possession); Wall Street (money-lust or greed); Lynch Town (blood-lust). Of these the last is the most impressive—a mordant social comment of somber cast. Groups of men and women dancers are employed in a surge of forward motion, now retreating, now eddying in counter currents —a grim ritual of mob malice. The idea, intangibly presented, is tangibly arrived at. It helps put to shame one of the more deplorable customs of the country.

The broad humors of "Bargain Counter" lie close akin to pantomime as we know it—the distressed floorwalker (Mr. Weidman) surrounded by combative women like so many modern maenads in unrestrained pursuit of the same hat or length of yard goods. A situation out of life in good-natured caricature. A bit of decor suggests a counter. Dressmaker forms in metal outline carry out the illusion.

"Stock Exchange" had not been so clear. Mr. Weidman had been continually lifted from his feet and carried rather frantically here and there by stalwart men dancers. What did that mean? He explained that he represented the person who is taken down town in a limousine, lifted to his office in an elevator, effortlessly transported to his club or home again, dressed by a valet—a person made helpless by wealth. When the crash comes, he strives, over prostrate bodies, to save himself. But all supports eventually fail.

Here the metal frames were intended to represent the outer, present-day forms, the tight respectability, of other pompous gentlemen, who once removed from them, reverted to animalistic greed, forgetful of pretense at civilization. This was conveyed by Mr. Weidman's explanation, after the event, not to me at first viewing, at least, by the event itself. The lack may have been in the observer. Or, by reworking the choregraphy, the interlude may be made more spontaneously self-explanatory.

* * *

Another valuable accomplishment of Mr. Weidman's is the development of a men's group as a separate factor in the modern dance. And another important new composition of his is the "American Saga," founded on the legend of Paul Bunyan. This calls out the men's group in full force and it was disappointing to find in them a trait similar to Ted Shawn's men dancers—the overstress of masculinity, an overstatement of virility and vigor that proves tiring rather than exhilarating. The husky lumbermen, costumed to emphasize broad shoulders and great strength, lift and hew at property poles that designate tall trees. The scene opens with the legendary figure drawn in huge outline on a large screen. A shadow, crouched, gradually stretches itself to full height (José Limon, behind the screen, indicating the birth of Bunyan). Expectation is aroused to see the shadow fill the heroic proportions of the outline. It does not, and an effect is missed.

Meeting this protest, Mr. Weidman said that the outline is to be discontinued in future, but at that performance there had not been time to remove it. Would it not rather be better to have the shadow fill the outline as anticipated, or is that an impossible feat of lighting?

Mr. Weidman agreed that all these criticisms were doubtless righteous criticisms, as they had been made before. The piece needed tightening up, as did parts of "Atavisms." It takes more than one performance to make a composition come right. There have to be deletions in one place, elaborations in another, that can only be evolved after actual performance. Although Mr. Weidman is not one to begin with an excess of movement. He believes in the stripped, laconic style.

* * *

He also believes that the meaning of a movement depends on the gradation of intensity behind it. To quote inconsecutively from his article in Virginia Stewart's compilation of essays by various dancers and critics —"Modern Dance"—"a movement by itself (that is, in its generalized form) contains no meaning whatsoever. It may be aggressiveness, resignation, sorrow, disgust, yearning, etc. Accordingly, intensification denotes the meaning."

His further statement — "This theory connotes a continuous consciousness of the differentiation between the feminine and masculine reaction under identical circumstances, and between the reaction of one individual and that of another" —may be considered a predicate of the ideal that has prompted the copartnership of Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman in the decade or so following their departure from the Denishawn Studio, when they left in order to try out their original and advanced conceptions of what the modern dance in America should be —the ideal of men and women dancing together, as complements, equal yet diversified, each to each.

These special attributes and attainments all gather together into a scintillating burst of comic and kinetic pantomime at its best in Mr. Weidman's choice choregraphic contribution to Doris Humphrey's brilliant "Theater Piece." "At the Theater" is swift, concise and clear, a pithy evocation of the whole atmosphere of theater, in telling strokes that still leave loopholes for the individual imagination. It impels spontaneous laughter. It is a high example of social criticism in dance form.

And that is what Mr. Weidman is after. Not the banalties of the mimed wisecrack and the pun, but the jest that digs deep and overturns and brings up humanity's vagaries and mistakes, to be recognized and to be laughed at—and perhaps one day to be laughed off or speared away.

Photograph Taken During a Performance, by Goldberg of Philadelphia

Charles Weidman (as Johnny Inkslinger) and Associates in His Ballet, "Paul Bunyan"

Mr. Monteux in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

THANKS to the leadership of Pierre Monteux, the season of the San Francisco Symphony is maintaining an extraordinarily lively interest.

At a municipal concert, Alexander Brailowsky was guest pianist. His performance of the flimsy E minor Concerto of Chopin was a model of aristocratic brilliance and lyricism. The Liszt "Dance of Death" in turn won him a triumph for grand romantic virtuosity. He has never made a more splendid impression here than this year.

Mr. Monteux gave a charming reading of the Schumann Fourth Symphony. He did not seek to press profundity upon the music. He sampled fluently and freshly its Schumannesque melodic exuberance. Also Mr. Monteux revived the magnificent "Istar" Variations of Vincent D'Indy, a work of large poetical spirit and imaginative construction. In it the orchestra played beautifully.

* * *

An earlier popular municipal program was entrusted to the direction of Willem Van Den Burg, the orchestra's young first cellist and assistant conductor. The trust was well placed.

Mr. Van Den Burg has a talent for symphonic leadership. He is a thorough musician. He has given shrewd thought to the problems of stick technique. Much of his interpretative work as guest conductor was fine, particularly in the handling of lyric strings. But his conducting needs experience to mature. In his care for technical control of the orchestra, he at times allowed the line of Brahms's Third Symphony to sag.

His program included, besides, Weber's "Freischütz" Overture and Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" Suite. Guest soloist was the 16-year-old San Francisco violinist Isaac Stern. Young Stern has been showing promise since childhood. Now he fulfills the promise. He has brilliant skill. He plays with a rich feeling and sense of style. His tone is warm, poised, distinguished. His success as symphony soloist he has already followed up in a recital of his own. This concert tested him in such works as the "Devil's Trill" Sonata of Tartini, the Glazounoff Concerto and Ravel's fiery "Tzigane." Praise of his performances would not be complete without reference to the consummate accompaniments played for him at the piano by Elizabeth Alexander.

* * *

Another recent guest conductor of a municipal symphony program was Alfred Hertz. It seems odd to refer to him as a guest; he was for 15 years the popular regular leader of the local orchestra.

The improvements that Mr. Monteux has made in the orchestra's technical standards served Mr. Hertz. A weighty dramatic and lyric vitality has always been his remarkable expressive virtue. With it he enriched the feeling of an all-Wagner program.

Lotte Lehmann, profound and rich-hearted poet of the voice, was the guest soloist in the "Tristan" Finale, in "Elsa's Dream" from "Lohengrin" and in the three songs: "Im Treibhaus," "Schmerzen" and "Träume." Mr. Hertz's orchestral selections ranged from the "Faust" Overture and the Overture and Bacchanale of "Tannhäuser" to excerpts from the last act of "Meistersinger."

A triumphant pair of symphony concerts—S. R. O.!—presented the superlative violinist Jascha Heifetz in Mozart's D major Concerto and the Glazounoff Concerto. He was at his best. His mood was ardent though patrician. His technical mastery was again marvelous.

Mr. Monteux's accompaniments of Mr. Heifetz were ingeniously apt and alive. His performance of the Brahms Variations on a Theme of Haydn, while admirable, might still have been more personal. But he stormed excitingly through the Wagner "Flying Dutchman" Overture.

In Ravel's subtly brilliant "Spanish Rhapsody," the French conductor was perfectly in his element. In this kind of music, the San Francisco Symphony now surpasses all its previous standards of execution.

A young coloratura who had enjoyed success in the autumn opera season, Josephine Tumminia, won fresh applause in the municipal symphony series. Again her singing was bright and agile, her personality exceptionally engaging. Arias of Verdi and Rossini were her choices.

The Art of Boris Grigoriev

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

THE art of Boris Grigoriev, Russian painter, as shown in his one-man exhibition at the Gimbel Galleries, combines eclecticism with basic Russian emotional roots.

Although the exhibition is not chronologically arranged, one feels three distinct periods — an early period, strongly realistic; a middle period during which the painter was experimenting with various techniques of French inspiration, and a final combining of theories in a return to Russian subject matter.

The earlier works are solid in craftsmanship, and although produced in France, show a Slavic color strain. Especially impressive is "Family of Cagnes," posing mother, baby and children about a table strewn with colorful still-life. Of the same ilk is "Woman with Rooster." Backgrounds in these canvases are dark, and reds are used with telling effect.

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Even in "Family of Cagnes," however, one feels that the artist is moving toward more modern color experiments in the handling of vegetables and fruits on the table. Some of the strongest canvases in the exhibition deal with such subject material, flashing greens, yellows, reds, and rich plum tones against dark, almost black backgrounds.

Other canvases of the French scene are too obviously under the sway of Van Gogh, Cézanne, or later exponents of the left wing. Cubism evidently fascinates the Russian, as several of his series devoted to Russian types show its influence. Notable among these compositions is "Tsar Fyodor," a study of two male types and one female. "White Nights, Petrograd," with a woman in white reclining beneath blowing white curtains, though strongly Cubistic, is less successful.

Russian artists excel as illustrators, and Grigoriev is no exception. When he falls under the illustrator's spell, however, he becomes wholly Russian. French artifices vanish. Perhaps the most striking of all the compositions on view is of this type—a long frieze of character studies ranging from the peasant-servant class to the brutality or refinement of pre-Soviet aristocracy. Inspiration for the work came from a performance of Gogol's "Revisor" by the Moscow Art Theater.

* * *

At the time Grigoriev was an exile in Paris. It needed only this breath from home on a Parisian stage to stir poignant memories. The types he painted on canvas are eloquent of a far-flung Russia with its intermixture of Slavs, Mongols and Europeans. The style is that of the great Russian illustrators, although the artist has chosen the colorful oil medium rather than the woodcut.

Grigoriev has since returned to his native land, where he is hailed today as one of the greatest living Russian painters. He is temporarily in the United States.

Reply to Sir Cedric Hardwicke

By Harold Hobson

London

IT IS appropriate that Sir Cedric Hardwicke's recent denunciation at Cambridge of the realistic drama should be so closely followed by a radio performance of Mr. Harley Granville-Barker's "The Voysey Inheritance." For "The Voysey Inheritance," one of the finest realistic plays ever written, furnishes a sound standard by which to judge Sir Cedric's contentions, and it is very rarely played upon the London stage.

Sir Cedric has long been discontented with the condition of the British theater. About a couple of years ago he more or less seriously outlined to me a theory that fine acting had been killed by the advent of real scenery. Doors and windows, chairs and drawing rooms are well within the powers of the stage manager; but the places that give scope to genuine acting—the blasted heaths and battlefields of Shakespeare—are beyond his range. Hence, dramatists no longer write plays that fit into that kind of surrounding; pleasant, bourgeois comedy is all they strive for, and the actor is given no chance. The realistic drama does not soar, it does not sing, it does not move the emotions and exalt the spirit.

* * *

In the fervor of his argument, Sir Cedric must have forgotten "The Voysey Inheritance." The first hold of this play upon the imagination, as the performances of Mr. Aubrey Mather and Mr. Stephen Haggard in the parts of the old and the young Voysey respectively brought out, is intellectual. It presents a problem and furnishes the basis for a discussion. Old Voysey is a solicitor who has used his clients' money for the purpose of his own investments, paying them their dividends punctually and pocketing the surplus. When young Edward Voysey comes to take over the business, he is shocked beyond measure at his father's dishonesty, and wishes to make a full confession, and wind up the concern. But the Voysey firm is able to pay only seven shillings in the pound. On the other hand, if he continues in his father's footsteps there is the possibility that his clients may go on receiving their proper dividends just as if all were well. What is he to do—ruin them for honesty or be dishonest and save them?

* * *

Sir Cedric would no doubt condemn this dramatic presentation of an ethical and economic problem. The business of the theater, he would say, is not to make people think, but to make them feel. But that is exactly what "The Voysey Inheritance" does. It is on an emotional basis, and not on one of cold argument, that Edward Voysey takes his decision. He feels the challenge of the situation—that to give in would be a confession of weakness, that the bare possibility at some future time of getting the affairs of the firm in order is worth striving for, even though he knows that he is entering on a course that may result in his own moral downfall. In a solicitor's office, one of the most prosaic and realistic of settings, is played out a variation of the theme of "Faust" and of a hundred other unrealistic and poetic dramas—the risking of the welfare of a man's soul.

The immediately important point, which the performance fully established, is that the realistic technique, when used by a master, is perfectly capable of treating this tremendous issue adequately and movingly. The characters of the play, the bullying and pompous Booth Voysey, the vague and irresponsible Hugh, the crushed and whimpering Honor, are completely ordinary people, but out of them rises a tragedy of the first order, not one of whose potentialities is missed, though the language and manner of the play never once violate the conventions of contemporary society.

It remains true that realism tempts dramatists to deal only with trivial topics, and Sir Cedric's vigorous attack has much real justification. But equally, realism is capable of rising to the most difficult demands made upon it, if they are made in the right way. If anything, indeed, is wrong with the theater, it is not the technique it obeys, but the uses to which that technique is put.

A New Play From Lord Longford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

WHEN the Gate Theater was founded in 1928, the Dublin Drama League, which for several years previously had endeavored to bring to Irish audiences plays which the commercial theater neglected, decided that there was no further need for its existence. It was accordingly allowed to lapse. Recently, however, it was revived and, in January, it made its reappearance in the first of three productions announced for this season. It had never been the policy of the Drama League to sponsor world premières, but it did so occasionally if the author happened to be Irish. The last première was that of Lennox Robinson's "Give a Dog . . ." and, for its second production at the Gate this season (March 1), "Armlet of Jade," by the Earl of Longford, was chosen.

Written in 1932, this play is founded on an old Chinese legend which tells how the T'ang Dynasty was threatened with overthrow as a result of the infidelity of the Empress, Yang Kuei-Fei, known as "Armlet of Jade," with a young Tartar, whom her husband made his adopted son next to the Heir Apparent.

In dramatizing the story, which has already been used by many Chinese playwrights, Lord Longford has done his best work up to date. While he has preserved the straightforward simplicity of the legend, he has not insisted upon the simplicity of the Chinese as far as staging is concerned. There are settings in accordance with the Western idea and in performance the play conforms to Western usage. The elaborate Chinese politeness is present in the more formal scenes, but the author believes that, when it comes to everyday life, even the Chinese fall into easier and more direct methods of speech. The dialogue generally is dignified without being stilted and there is never an intrusion of a single line, which, by its wording, could be described as strictly Western. The development is carried along with great firmness and there is not a faltering moment throughout. The contrasts of character are well defined.

Mr. John Stevenson, ordinarily of the Abbey forces, as the Executioner, had a great opportunity, of which he made the most. Even the stilted Chinese speeches never failed to sound convincing when spoken by Stevenson in tones underlaid with subtle cruelty of attitude the while he dissembled loyalty to the wife of his Emperor.

The author is unquestionably familiar with the Chinese method and, while his earlier curtains are invariably Western, his last act rounds out the story in the Chinese manner, and the final scene tells what we had already anticipated. In style, it is an attempt to combine East and West and, for this writer, the twain met rather successfully and the result is a most interesting play.

J. J. HAYES

A Theater Craftsman in Russia

Moscow Rehearsals, by Norris Houghton. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.75.

A CRAFTSMAN'S report on the Soviet theater system provides a fresh viewpoint upon the development of this cultural phase of the new Russia. Such a report Norris Houghton, brings back after six months' study of the Moscow theaters from the inside. Though he asserts himself to be neither critic nor historian, it is possible that his book will prove of considerable value because of its critical implications and its recording of transitional phases of theater theory.

For this Soviet theater, by testimony of every page of this book, is in a state of flux. Running through the whole fabric are traces of the solid, continuing tradition of the Moscow Art Theater, and of the still older Maly Theater, where remnants of the academic régime still linger. These theaters in their turn are not unresponsive to the new movements that are vigorously experimenting with forms that seek fresh means of using propaganda as art.

These forms, indeed, have been so systematized by Meierhold and other innovators that Mr. Houghton, for all the enthusiasm he brings to every investigation of technical method, more than hints that attention is being expended upon perfecting form at some expense of content. The reader in turn may suspect that the innovations may serve a purpose similar to revolutionary movements in painting throughout history, and when a final reckoning on the gains are made, will prove chiefly of service in helping the theater to cast off traditional elements that have become obsolescent.

* * *

Revitalization has been accomplished when spectators will sit for four hours on the edges of their chairs to watch the unfolding of a stage action that offers a factual story of the struggle between White and Red Russia, as in "Intervention," or in "The Days of the Turbins." This is theater of special meaning in its dramatization of national objectives, a theater that has for the spectators all the excitement of an American football game emotionally, and more. For this is a theater made out of the aspirations of its audiences. No wonder Mr. Houghton is at a loss when he tries to find comparisons of this theater with that of Broadway, where the entertainment objectives are as diverse as novelty can discover, and where only the workers' theaters are making any noticeable effort to identify what they are doing with the social meanings of the times.

Mr. Houghton gives an analysis of the several theater systems that lie behind the 40 or more permanent acting groups in Moscow. His expositions of the Stanislavsky method, of the Meierhold "bio-mechanics" and of the other variants that have developed among the professional and factory theater groups in the crucible of experiment are all set forth in detail that never loses sight of practice in the preparation of a performance. The elaborate methods of training are explained, and the means whereby all dramatic activities are brought into state relation and co-operation. For further information there are transcripts of the stage directing improvisations of the more prominent régisseurs in process of shaping their productions. Mr. Houghton confines himself to the Moscow theaters as typical sources of inspiration for stage activities throughout the Union

* * *

The reader is introduced to playmaking processes under conditions imposed by varying types of directing and acting. For all its quality of sustained excitement, the writing never loses a certain poise of judgment. Mr. Houghton often has his doubts as to the finality of this theory or that, and he is frank in his discussions of the secondary quality of much of the playwriting. For a system that gives the artist permanent employment his enthusiasm is whole-hearted, and likely to persuade readers who have had their doubts as to the function of the theater as a serious contribution to the life of a people. Illustrations, an index and an appendix complete this working contribution to the theater library of today.

E. C. S.

'Rhodes of Africa'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

GAUMONT - BRITISH'S film, "Rhodes of Africa," is a worthy effort. Slightly derivative, both in conception and in photography, it recalls the old American picture, "The Covered Wagon." It is further American in that it has an American star, Mr. Walter Huston, who looks amazingly like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Mr. Huston's speech, however, is astonishingly English, except that he pronounces the first syllable of "resource" as in "reconsider."

The story of Rhodes's career is somewhat tightened up for dramatic purposes, but no great violence is done to historic truth. Thus, it is at the very moment when Rhodes is about to lead his men into the country of the Matabele that he hears he has been chosen as Prime Minister of Cape Colony. His turning back here, by the way, and the consequent assumption of authority by Dr. Jameson are events that appear to cause surprisingly little comment amongst Rhodes's followers.

It is notable that the film has a good word to say for nearly everyone. Naturally Rhodes is its hero, but full justice is done to the patriarchal integrity of Paul Kruger, who is excellently, if slowly, played by Mr. Oscar Homolka. Barney Barnato, in the hands of Mr. Frank Cellier, comes well out of his early exchanges with Rhodes, and Lobengula, chief of the Matabele, played by his own nephew, is very nearly the most engaging character in the film.

The ending of the picture is comparatively disappointing, for it deals with Rhodes's partial collapse. It finishes on a note of pettiness that ill accords with the pioneer fervor of the earlier sections, and the symbolism of the gigantic painting of Napoleon's coronation hung over Rhodes's fireplace is puzzling. Was it intended as a contrast to Kruger's corresponding copy of Da Vinci's "Last Supper," suggesting that there was more of mere personal ambition in Rhodes than we had hitherto been led to expect? Or was it only a piece of not very intelligent historical detail? In either case, it is a mistake. This, however, does not neutralize the effect of the conscientious work that has been put into the film, which is a very intelligent entertainment.

H. H.

The Metropolitan's Season

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

NOW that Metropolitan Opera of 1935-36 has passed into history and its statistics are complete, a backward glance at the time-honored theater's first "American season" (at least one has heard it called that) may not be amiss. To the hard-boiled observer it might well seem that the alleged Americanism lay in the absence for the first time since 1908 of Giulio Gatti-Casazza! In any event, some curious contradictions stand out in the picture.

Here was an "American season" presenting 29 operas, not one of them of American authorship. The Italian Gatti-Casazza in the course of his Metropolitan career staged 16 American works. Nor were many outstanding American singers brought to the fold, though a number appeared who for lack of experience, or other reasons, were not of what previously had been deemed Metropolitan caliber.

One new American singer who proved to be of indisputable value was Mme. Susanne Fisher. But this well-equipped soprano had behind her five years of experience in such rigorous training schools as the Berlin Staatsoper and the Paris Opéra-Comique. The tenor Charles Kullmann, who also made a favorable impression, though less as a sheer vocalist than as a serious and diligent artist, was another singer who reached the Metropolitan after a wide experience of the stage both here and abroad. Whatever else the American season may have shown or not shown, it left one in no doubt that the Metropolitan, as in the past, is not a training camp for spur-winning, but a field where only vocal knights of high accomplishment can ride their steeds in safety to the joust.

* * *

The repertory of the 14 weeks was unprecedentedly restricted and conventional—held down closely to surefire box office stuff. For the first time in decades not a single novelty was presented, and the revivals went no further afield than "Fidelio," which had been off the active list for only six years. And, as it turned out, the chief popular success among the revivals was won by "Carmen," in a singularly vulnerable production. Yet this "Carmen" achieved seven performances, thus tying with "Tristan und Isolde" for numerical primacy.

Among worth-while additions to the troupe Bruna Castagna, Italian, and Carlo Morelli, Chilean, were recruited from the former Hippodrome forces; Marjorie Lawrence came from Australia via Monte Carlo and the Paris Opéra, Gertrud Wettergren from Stockholm, and René Maison from Belgium, after experience in Paris, Chicago and elsewhere.

The season's German performances averaged in quality far above its French or Italian, thanks to such gifted artists as Kirsten Flagstad, Lotte Lehman, Lauritz Melchior, etc. Undoubtedly the swing toward Wagner has been due in part to the superiority of the performances offered. To do justice to Italian and French opera, the company was less well equipped, especially in respect of tenors, always excepting the veteran Giovanni Martinelli. And the Italian and French works were particularly the practice ground of the fledglings.

Paradoxical as it may seem, of the two French singers in the troupe, Lily Pons and Léon Rothier, Mme. Pons, despite her popularity, made only four appearances and of those only two in a French work ("Lakmé") while Mr. Rothier, as accomplished an operatic artist as there is in the country, was utilized just once (likewise in "Lakmé"). Though he perhaps has not now his equal anywhere as that grand seigneur of the days of Louis XV, the Comte des Grieux, "Manon" was presented five times without his assistance. Examples of apparently inexplicable casting could be provided in numbers, however. But at any rate, we are assured that the annual deficit has been materially cut down.

* * *

Arturo Toscanini, the end of whose American ministrations is drawing so regrettably near, conducted the Philharmonic-Symphony in engrossing programs in Carnegie Hall on the evenings of the 25th and the 26th. The former occasion was a special Pension Fund concert with the program given over to Wagner, an evening of super-performances and repeated ovations, with the audience rising twice in greeting to the batonist. The overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the "Tannhäuser" Bacchanale, the Prelude and "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal" and the Prelude and Finale from "Tristan und Isolde"—in these diversified works we were more or less prepared for what Mr. Toscanini and his men gave us; but the way in which the whole empyrean seemed filled with the splendid clamor of the Wish Maidens exulting in their warlike flight made something positively necromantic out of the well-worn "Ride" from "Die Walküre."

For the regular subscription concert of the 26th Mr. Toscanini associated Schumann (the "Manfred" Overture) and Mendelssohn (the Violin Concerto) in the first half and Sibelius ("En Saga") and Ravel (the "Daphnis et Chloe" suite No. 2) in the second half. Though everything was played transcendantly, it was "En Saga," that bardic rhapsody which seems as of another planet, which the batonist boldly captured for us in its strange and untamed genius. The soloist was Nathan Milstein, who collaborated with the orchestra in as authentic and accomplished a performance of the hard-worked concerto as one could well expect to hear.

Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin, returning to us on the evening of the 22nd in a program of sonatas at Carnegie Hall, tempted to swollen and empurpled praise. These young people, whose extraordinary gifts have been nurtured so carefully and intelligently, gave excelling exhibitions of ensemble playing, as well as of musical feeling and insight, in such contrasting works as the D minor Sonata of Brahms, Enesco's A minor Sonata "in the popular Roumanian style" and the Sonata of César Franck.

La Farge Centenary Exhibition

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

UNMISTAKABLY John La Farge laid his mark upon each thing he chose as material for his art. Here in the memorial show assembled at the Metropolitan Museum, to be continued until April 26, may be seen repeated proof that he belonged to that company of lasting men who expressed a general experience in an individual idiom. So strong was La Farge's impulse for personal vision that he worked all through the Victorian age untouched noticeably by the fashions in art prevailing either in England or America.

He said to himself that his roots were in an earlier day, and must have been because of his ability to follow that older tradition that he so easily blended the real with the ideal in his murals, and so naturally resorted to the calm lyricism of a modified classic note that was entranced with the flowing rhythms of draperies. In his lively imagination a figure could be disposed as easily upon a cloud as upon the greensward.

At the Metropolitan the vistas formed by the side arches of the three salons of Gallery D end in illuminated examples of this artist's work in stained glass: the Peacock window from the Worcester Art Museum; the Red and White Peony window made for Alma Tadema and now in the collections of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and others. They are dazzling in the daring and taste of their accomplishment, in their acceptance of the lines of lead as a further opportunity for enhancing the design, and their achievement of mysterious perspectives of color in the opaline glass. One would need but look at a single landscape here, "Bay of Uponohu, Island of Moorhea," to become aware of La Farge's quality. He settled upon a design of two simple elements: the diagonal of the foreground hill is in opposition to the uprearing cone of a great distant mountain. Within these simplicities he found many variations of tone and accent, of minor contrasts and harmonies, as a composer finds such elements within the form of a fugue. La Farge gives you the delight of the whole and the charm of the particular within the whole.

His response to rhythm was vigorous. In "Sitting Siva Dance," one of the many water color souvenirs of his journey to the South Seas and Japan, the swaying forms with their vibrant arm movements are part of the general indication of motion that is carried out even in the line of palms. In this showing are "Girls Sliding Down a Waterfall," "Samoan Dance," "Samoan Girl Standing in a Canoe" and many other renderings of the people of the tropics at work and at play in their habitat.

Royal Cortissoz, biographer of the artist, provides the foreword to a well-illustrated catalogue which in itself should become a collector's item. For here may be pictorially traced La Farge's talents in all their variety, from the graceful silhouette self-portrait of 1859 through his gracious line of figure studies, the flower pictures that enabled him to master painting problems, his occasional portraits, his "Paradise Valley" landscape with its anticipations of impressionism; his church and secular murals, and his wide-ranging work as an illustrator.

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Russian Aviators Pioneering In Promoting Polar Air Routes

Aviation Comment

Among the lesser but interesting diversions is the fun of plotting upon a globe map the number of flights between world cities which would pass through the polar regions if flown "on the great circle" which, of course, is the shortest and therefore the route that most aviators fly.

In such fancy we had plotted out flights from New York City to Singapore, Chicago to Calcutta, Melbourne to Buenos Aires and Paris to Nome, which either pass over the poles or through the polar regions for the shortest distance between these world points.

But fancy now gives way to fact in a flight that is actually projected over the north pole, from Moscow to San Francisco. Preparations are now under way in Moscow for flights which are to take place soon between Moscow and Franz Josef Land on the edge of the polar region. The object of the flight is to study navigational conditions for the flight of Levanevsky, Russian flier, from Moscow to San Francisco, interrupted last year by minor mechanical trouble.

The Russian expedition's base will be Tikhaya Bay, northernmost Soviet arctic station. Immediate objectives of the flight are to study arctic flying and radio conditions. Vodopyanoff and Makhotskin pilots of this expedition, will stop off at other isolated stations to deliver mail and newspapers. Later, flight of from 400 to 500 miles farther into the polar regions may be attempted from Tikhaya Bay.

* * *

New Restrictions

Aftermaths of the plane crash at Goodwin, Ark., last January:

Bureau of Air Commerce's new ruling promulgated over the week-end which requires both pilots and co-pilots to keep their posts at all times, keep locked the doors of their cockpits and to leave their controls only when necessary by duty or in an emergency. Also forbids passengers to "visit" pilot's compartment or pilots to visit passengers during flight.

Announcement by TWA that it has now become the only transcontinental air line in the United States whose pilots and copilots are both qualified to take over controls of plane at any time and under any conditions This means every TWA pilot in regular service is now possessed of transport pilot's license which will permit him to operate on equal basis with pilot whom company may have placed in command for a particular flight. By terms of license each TWA pilot is also "instrument flier" fully qualified by special practice.

* * *

Skywriting

Perhaps you have been a spectator at a carnival or fair or merely a pedestrian on a city street and attracted by the sound of an airplane motor have glanced up into the skies to discern a plane writing with smoke a familiar phrase or motto over the skies.

Skywriting is a regularly established business and this sensational form of advertising is shortly to be seen again over Manhattan, says the Herald Tribune. The Skywriting Corporation of America, sole possessor of the skywriting patents in the United States, is headed by Allan J. Cameron, once an aviator himself. Mr. Cameron first saw skywriting at the Derby in England in 1922 and, intrigued by its possibilities, bought the United States rights.

Actual skywriting is done usually at an altitude of 12,000 feet in level flight. The smoke for the letters is formed from a specially heated oil released from the exhaust stack. The characters in an advertisement are usually from half a mile to a mile long and are written upside down by the pilot so as to be readable from the ground.

Skywriting requires a fast and extremely maneuverable plane. According to the company it takes about a half hour to complete a message. The pilot must wear a parachute on a message trip and must also inform the police when and where he will write. The pilot carries a chart with the message that he is to spell out in his cockpit. An average job costs between $300 and $400.

* * *

Super-Airport

Frankfort, Germany, from whence the new Zeppelin, the Hindenburg, will shortly depart on a tour to South America followed by one to the United States, is rapidly completing its new super-airport for both planes and lighter-than-air craft.

This new field, which may become the "crossroads of Europe," was chosen particularly for its height above sea level and for surface connections. The field lies only 360 feet above sea level and thus it is expected that the new Zeppelin will be able to depart with several more tons of pay load than was possible from Friedrichshafen.

Frankfort is already one of the largest rail centers in Europe and when some of Germany's new modern high-speed roads are completed it will enjoy exceptionally fine connections by road from south and western Germany.

The field at Frankfort contains 700 acres of which 188 are intended for dirigibles. The dirigible hangar, which is practically complete and which will house the Hindenburg, is said to be the largest in the world. It is 900 feet long, 170 feet wide and is 162 feet high. An imposing administration building has been built with secondary buildings. Other features are 48 obstacle lights, 35 boundary lights, an electrified smoke oven to show wind direction, and a powerful beacon of 1,800,000 candlepower on the roof of the Zeppelin shed. The field contains three runways each with its own lights, and a weather bureau.

New Zeppelin Quits Germany On First Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

Zeppelin" involved being cramped for space in a gondola slung under the prow, but in the "Hindenburg," the passenger can truthfully declare that he is in a "flying hotel."

Personal comfort was sacrificed in earlier airships for speed, but now there is both improved comfort and increased speed. The passengers have four times as much space in the hull of the "Hindenburg" as they had in the "Graf Zeppelin" gondola!

Last Word in Comfort

From the moment the passenger climbs the gangway and makes his way to one of the 25 double-berth cabins, he realizes that here is the last word in comfort commensurate with airship requirements. Each of these cabins is a little wider than the "sleeper" on an European express and has hot and cold water and all other up-to-date comforts. The possible criticism that they are all inside cabins is answered by the fact that a special ventilation system prevents any stuffiness.

In the center of the airship, two decks for the special use of passengers have been provided. On the top deck are a restaurant with accommodation for the full complement of 50 passengers, a lounge, and a combined writing-and-reading room, a long promenade deck and a bar. On the lower deck, are baths and shower-baths and an electric kitchen, from which rolls, fresh and piping hot, will emerge each morning for breakfast, for instance.

Decorations Attractive

Careful room-planning, as well as skillful choice of artistically designed mural decorations and "feather-weight" furniture have made such improvements possible. The choice of light-colored wall "papers" (linen, in reality) carrying special painted designs add much to the feeling of spaciousness. The chairs and tables look (and are) most secure, but had one not already proved this fact to one's own personal satisfaction, it would be hard to realize. For these objects of duralumin and canvas are exceptionally light in weight.

One novel method of warming the rooms is by means of the hollow center legs of the tables through which hot air is passed.

Some idea of the size of the "Hindenburg" may be realized from the fact that its hull is roughly the size of the Bremen or the Europa, while its dining room occupies about the same space as a stateroom suite on one of these German liners.

Cut to Measure

The work of building the hull might well be compared to that of making a suit to measure. No finer, more exact tailoring was ever demanded than in the case of sewing the canvas of an airship. The outer covering of cotton has had to be carefully sewn over the duraluminium framework—so precisely that every inch of the stuff was accurately measured beforehand. And then for greater protection against sun and weather, this covering has been treated with a varnish mixture of cellulose and aluminium. The experience with similar covering for the Graf Zeppelin has proved its durability; today, after eight years' wear and tear, nearly 40 per cent of the original cotton covering is still being used.

Mechanical Improvements

A new feature in the construction of the Hindenburg is a large keel under the tail, which it is hoped will still further increase the extraordinary stability of the airship. Another improvement is the fixing to the fore end of this keel of a large pneumatic wheel, which is expected to absorb practically all the shock of the first contact on landing.

Of the four-motor gondolas by which the Hindenburg is propelled only one will carry any personnel. This is a small gondola under the prow for the officer in charge and the operating crew. Each of the other three gondolas is connected with the airship by a narrow gangway down which a machinist can climb during the flight.

"All Aboard!"

Now the Hindenburg is ready to start. The passengers are all on board So is the crew. Dr. Eckener and Captain Lehmann are in the gondola under the prow, and this new wonder of the air starts for Rio de Janeiro.

First it rises and circles round Friedrichshafen, through the long expansive windows the passengers have a wonderful view of the whole district round—Vorarlberg, Lake Constance and South Germany.

Soon the airship disappears over the western horizon and everybody will be waiting for news of its safe arrival in South America.

One of the most noticeable improvements over previous airships, is the comparative noiselessness of the engines and the consequent reduction in vibration in travel, which adds considerably to the comfort of the passengers.

Awaited in Rio

In Rio, although the regular trips of the "Graf Zeppelin" have accustomed its inhabitants to the sight of airships, the arrival of the new air leviathan will also mark a special event—the official opening of the immense new airship hangar.

The Hindenberg has a cruising speed of 81 miles per hour, as compared with 72 of the Graf Zeppelin, and this increase together with the removal of the necessity for refueling at Pernambuco, through the use of Diesel engines run on crude (nonexplosive) oil, will enable the trip to be done in 80 to 83 hours and the return journey in about 100 hours.

This new airship is intended for the South American route, and together with the Graf Zeppelin, it is planned to maintain a 14-day service. But on May 5 or 6, according to present reports, the Hindenburg will make a trip to Lakehurst, N. J. This will be a kind-of study trip, according to Dr. Eckener, since there is much in connection with weather conditions over the North Atlantic which has yet to be known, before a regular airship service can be established there.

Passing through the hangar after the Hindenburg had disappeared one noticed that work had already been begun on a new airship, L Z 130. This is to be an exact replica of the Hndenburg, but will cost only half the latter, that is, RM 4,000,000 ($1,600,000 at $2.50) instead of RM 8,000,000.

When that is finished, then the L Z 131 will begin to appear. This, according to Dr. Eckener, will probably be a smaller but faster airship than its two predecessors.

No stronger proof of Germany's faith in airships is necessary than the mere statement of these plans and a reference to the great airplane-airship harbor which has been constructed near Frankfurt-on-Main. A mention of this latter fact during a visit to Friedrichshafen brought forth a flood of regrets from many local people watching the Hindenburg speeding on its way. For what is Frankfurt's gain is Friedrichshafen's loss.

Draftsmen of U. S. Navy Ready With Plans for New Battleships

(Continued from Page 1)

tual national needs. It will be a question not of merely achieving the arbitrary treaty limit, but of what size fleet is needed to maintain American prestige and American interests throughout the world. But this is a long-range question of particular interest to the State Department which does not for the moment concern the Navy Department as much as does the question of the new battleships.

For the time being lapse of the old treaty limitations will have little effect on naval plans for other categories of ships. Existing naval legislation contemplates the continued expansion of the navy up to the treaty strength by 1942. As yet there is no indication of any desire to modify this program which means new construction primarily in the destroyer, submarine and auxiliary categories.

Ratio Plan to Stay

A significant deterrent to any drastic change in program is the recognized fact that while the formal ratio limitations of the old treaty will soon end, those ratios will continue to exert a strong influence on the naval situation for many years to come.

United States parity with England was recognized in the informal exchange of letters which followed signature of the new treaty. And while it has never been formally stated, it is well understood here that the Washington Government has every intention of maintaining the 5-to-3 ratio with Japan at least in heavy ships, if not in all categories.

It is also considered probable here that it will be many years before either France or Italy would materially exceed the ratios accorded them under the Washington treaty. Germany remains the unknown factor so far as Europe is concerned, but unless the unexpected happens there will be no challenge from that quarter to England's naval supremacy in Europe.

Japan Wary on Building

It is always possible that Japan may undertake to achieve higher relative naval strength than the ratios accorded her, but there is as yet no definite indication and the general expectation in informed quarters is that the eastern Empire will ponder long and earnestly before undertaking to break the ratios in the shipyards.

The influence of the ratios is therefore expected to exert a stabilizing influence long after they have lost any actual validity.

The Navy Department here has no immediate desire to upset this status quo. Even their battleship building plans contemplate conformity with the limit of 15 set by the old treaty on the number of such ships the United States is to possess. But the naval experts do feel that replacement of the older ships must begin immediately.

Oldest of the American battleships is the Arkansas completed in 1912. Even under the extended 26-year age-limit of the new treaty she will be over age in 1938, or before a replacement ship could be finished even if started immediately. She is only 26,100 tons in displacement and carries 12-inch guns, whereas all the rest of the battleships carry either 14 or 16-inch guns. She is considered so obsolete that the navy has been unwilling to spend any money on her for modernization.

The New York and Texas will both come over age in 1940. Plans for their replacement are also being made. Presumably all three replacements will be made from the same plan and there is some thought that Congress may be asked to provide money for the commencement of building on all three within the next six months.

Plans Closely Guarded

Characteristics of the projected new ships are being closely guarded at the Navy Department. Intimations are, however, that they will be a great advance over existing battleships and embody revolutionary changes in design. One of the reports is that they will be battle cruisers and not battleships.

This would mean much greater speed at the expense of sharp reduction in the amount of armor carried. England and Japan each have three battle cruisers while as yet there are none in the American navy. Six were on the ways at the time of the London Naval Conference, but all were scrapped. Plans at that time contemplated almost as many battle cruisers in the fleet as battleships.

Navy Urges Action

Whether money for beginning the replacements will be asked from the present Congress has not yet been decided at the White House. The navy is urging action at the earliest possible moment, but the White House is also under pressure from the peace organizations to refrain from any action which might be used to justify naval expansion by other nations.

For this reason he may wait until the next Congress meets in January in the hope that in the meantime the initiative of others may provide the diplomatic excuse which at the present moment is lacking since neither England nor Japan have yet started battleship replacements, although two are contemplated in the British rearmament program.

U. S. Has 25,000 Amateurs For War Radio Service

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—E. A. Roberts, of Cleveland, central division director of the Amateur Radio Relay League today said here 25,000 amateur radio operators familiar with Government codes would be available immediately in case of war.

The League, which claims a membership of 45,000, is considering shifting its headquarters from West Hartford Conn., to Chicago, Mr. Roberts said, to attain a more central location.

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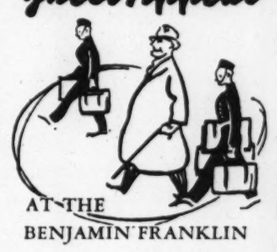

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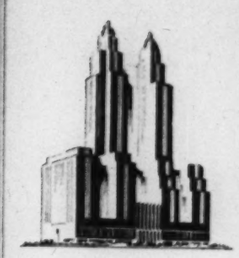

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Show Moderate Strength in Extremely Quiet Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Develop Firmer Tendency In Dull Market

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Rallies of 1 to 2 points, with some even wider, appeared in today's stock market.

The principal flaw in the otherwise bullish texture was the extreme dullness of the revival.

Outstanding gainers included Eastman Kodak, which got up more than 4 at the approach of the final hour. Lesser advances were recorded by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Safeway Stores, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Case, General Motors, Chrysler, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, International Nickel, Western Union and Anaconda. A loss of 3 points was suffered by Johns-Manville and Fajardo Sugar yielded nearly 2. Numerous issues were about unchanged.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Grains declined sharply on reports of improved crop conditions in the Middle West. Wheat, at Chicago, ended with losses of 1⅞ to 2¾ cents a bushel and corn was down ⅛ to 1¼.

The corporate bond market displayed a slightly steadier tone today, with principal activity concentrated in the low-priced rail group where there were numerous issues minor fractions to a point higher.

The Government list was lifeless and the trend a bit mixed. Treasury 3s of 1946 advanced 2-32ds to 104.20, while declines of 1-32d to 2-32ds were shown by several other Treasury loans. Indirect obligations were about unchanged.

Rail bonds attracting a fair number of buyers included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Canadian Pacific 4s, Erie general 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Soutnern Railway 4s. Under light offerings, Chicago & North Western 4¼s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s yielded fractionally.

There was little change in the general run of industrial and utility obligations. American Rolling Mill 4½s advanced nearly a point, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s were around ½ higher, and International 5s improved a fraction.

Issues changing hands at slightly lower prices included Western Union 5s, North American 5s, Consolidated Edison 5½s, and Goodyear 5s.

A steady tone was displayed by the foreign department. Brazil 6½s, French 7½s, German 5½s and Italian 7s were among those on the mend.

Wheat Smashes Season's Low Price Records Today

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—Lurching downward almost 3 cents a bushel, wheat today smashed season low price records for new crop futures, July and September.

Snowfalls this afternoon in Kansas, together with prospects of plentiful further supplies of moisture tonight and tomorrow both in Nebraska and Kansas were expected to end protracted drought that has been imperilling wheat crops. Breaks in wheat values were in the face of news that Canadian wheat exports today totaled about 1,000,000 bushels.

Wheat closed weak, 1⅜ to 2¾ cents under yesterday's finish, May 89½ to ⅝, July 85¼ to ⅜, corn ⅛ to 1⅛ down, May 60 to 60⅛, oats ⅜ to ½ off, and provisions unchanged to a setback of 15 cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Business in the stock market continued narrow owing mainly to political uncertainties. Prices for transatlantic shares, especially nickels, were better and a few industrials, oils and gold mining issues hardened. Other sections were quiet and the closing tone was irregular.

Paris: Quotations improved in a quiet market here today. Rentes, bank, chemical and international shares advanced while industrials moved irregularly. The closing was steady.

Liverpool: A small market prevailed in cotton futures. Local buying and trade calling found comparatively small offerings.

Boston Stocks

March 31, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. In $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Atlas Corp	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
..	Am Pneumat	2	2	2	1⅞
8.75	Bos & Albany	135	135	135	135½
5.00	Boston Elevated	66½	66	66	66⅛
..	Bos & Me A pf	9	9	9	10
..	Bos & Me B pf	11½	11½	11½	12
..	Bos & Me pr pf	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28¾
..	Copper Range	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
..	East Boss Co	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	68	67½	67½	67½
..	East Mass R pf	43	43	43	43
..	East Mass R pf B	12½	12½	12½	12
2.50	Eastern SS pf	53	53	53	53
8.00	Edison Elec	167⅞	164⅝	167½	167½
..	Edison Elec pr pd	163⅞	163¾	163¾	..
..	Helvetia	60c	60c	60c	..
6.00	N E Tr & Tel	122	121¾	122	122
..	Nor Butte	45c	41c	41c	46c
7.00	Old Colony RR	66	65	65	66
.25	Old Dominion	82c	82c	82c	80c
..	Quincy Mining	1	..	..	1
.60	Shawmut Assn	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
4.00	Torrington	102½	102	102½	102½
..	Unit Gas	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
..	Utah M & T	75c	75c	75c	75c
2.50	United Shoe M	88	87½	88	88½

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.97¼	.97¼	.95¼	.95½	—.01⅛
July	.88	.88	.85¼	.85¼	—.02⅛
September	.86⅝	.86⅝	.83⅞	.83⅞	—.02⅝
	Corn				
May	.60⅜	.60⅜	.60	.60	— ⅛
July	.60⅛	.60⅛	.59⅜	.59⅜	— ⅜
September	.60⅛	.60⅛	.59	.59	—.01⅛
	Oats				
May	.26	.26	.25⅛	.25⅜	— ⅛
July	.26⅛	.26⅛	.25⅞	.26⅛	— ⅛
September	.26⅜	.26⅜	.26⅛	.26⅜	+ ⅛
	Rye				
May	.52½	.52⅝	.51⅝	.51⅝	— ⅜
July	.52½	.52⅝	.51⅝	.51⅝	— ½
September	.53½	.52½	.51⅝	.51⅝	..

	Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May		.83⅞	.81⅞	.81⅝	—.01⅛
July		.83⅝	.82⅛	.82⅞	—.01
October		.84⅛	.82⅞	.83	—.01⅛

Gas Send-Out Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Reports from a group of companies representing approximately half of the manufactured gas industry of the United States show an increase in gas send-out for January and February of 4.82 per cent over the like months of 1935, the American Gas Association reported.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar.31	Last Mar.30
49⅞	44⅝	Abraham & Str (1.80)	44	42	42	..
13⅞	10⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	12	11¾	12	11⅞
35¾	25½	Adams Millis (1)	28	27⅝	28	26⅞
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26½	26½	26½	26½
21½	11	Advance Rumely	3½	3½	3½	3½
9	7⅜	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
3¾	2	Airway Elec App	5½	5	5½	5⅛
17⅝	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60¢)	15	15	15	15
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww vtc (h)	24¼	24	24¼	23½
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	34¼	34	34¼	33¾
205	157	Allied Chem (6)	200	199½	200	199½
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills (1)	27	27	27	26½
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8¼
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	71½	69½	71½	..
48	35⅞	Allis Chalmers	46⅜	45⅝	46⅜	45⅝
5⅝	3⅝	Amal Leather	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
125½	70	Amerada (2)	116	110	116	..
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	56	55¾	56	55
51⅞	42½	Am Bank Note (1½b)	50⅛	50	50	49½
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69½	69½	69½	69⅛
132½	125¾	Am Brake S&F pkf (7)	130	130	130	130
134½	113¾	Am Car (4*)	119½	118½	119⅜	118½
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	163	163	163	164
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	35	35	35	34½
47½	31	Am Chain	46¾	46½	46¾	46¼
32⅜	27	Am Com Alcohol	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	28
24⅞	20¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22¼	21¾	22	21⅝
95	89½	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	92	92	92	..
3⅜	1½	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2¾
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	38	37	37	37
18⅜	12¼	Am & For Pow 2pf	17½	17⅜	17½	..
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40⅜	40	40⅜	39⅞
4⅝	3	Am Ice	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4
12⅛	10⅜	Am International	11	10⅞	11	11
36½	25½	Am Locomotive	30	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜
95½	73¼	Am Loco pf	81	77	81	..
29⅞	24	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24	23¾	23¾	24
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	12½	12	12⅛	12
42½	35½	Am News (1.80)	41¾	41⅛	41⅛	41¼
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
52⅛	36⅜	Am P&L 5% (1¼)	49¼	48¼	49¼	48⅝
60½	43	Am P&L 6% (1½)	57	57	57	57½
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	23	22¾	22¾	22⅝
163	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	160	160	160	160
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	29
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	23½	23⅜	23½	23⅛
31	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	30	29	30	29¾
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	85	84⅝	84⅝	84¼
143	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	140	140	140	..
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	30⅛	29¾	30	29½
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	31½
53	41½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53	52½	53	52¼
141⅞	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	133½	133½	133½	..
26⅜	20¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	164	162¾	164	163
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	91	91	91	90½
24¼	20¼	Am Wat W & E	22	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
11⅞	9½	Am Woolen	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10
100½	92¾	Am Wat Ipf (6)	101	100	101	..
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	63½	63	63½	..
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
10	6¾	Am Wr P pf (h)	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	..
7¾	4⅜	Am Zinc LeadS	5¼	5	5	5
36⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (11⅛b)	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	34¼
46	35	Anaconda Wire (1⅛b)	40½	40½	40½	40¼
5⅜	3⅛	A P W Paper	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
50	39¾	Archer Daniels (1*)	40	40	40	40
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107½	107½	107½	..
7⅞	4	Armour Ill	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5⅜
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	79	77	77	79
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	59⅞	59	59⅞	58½
13	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12	12	12	11⅞
22½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	21	20½	20½	20⅜
17⅞	13½	Asso Dry Goods	16	15½	15⅞	15¼
80½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73¾	72¾	73¼	72¾
35⅜	27	Ttl Coast Line	29	29	29	28⅜
34	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	33⅜
125½	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
30⅛	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25)	25	25	25	24½
54¼	40⅛	Auburn Auto	50¾	49¾	49¾	49⅝
10⅛	7⅜	Austin Nichols	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7⅝	7⅛	7½	7⅛
		—B—				
6⅞	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
54½	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	44	44	44	42½
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	19½
27¼	22⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	27¾	27¼	27¼	27½
110⅝	109	Bamb pf (6½) 110 19-32	110 19-32	110 19-32	110 19-32	110 19-32
20¾	13¾	Barker Bros	18½	18¼	18¼	18
94⅜	82¼	Barker Bros pf	94	94	94	94
18⅜	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60*)	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17½
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	23½	22¾	23⅜	23½
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	88½	88⅞	88⅞	89½
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	15¼	15	15¼	15
28¼	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	28⅛	27½	27½	27⅜
243⅝	225	Beneficial Ind Ln(1½e)	227½	223½	227⅝	225¼
56¾	48	Best & Co (2*)	54¾	54½	54⅝	54½
59¾	52½	Beth Steel	56⅝	55¾	56½	55¾
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5½ pf	17⅛	17¼	17¾	18
120¼	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	116	116	116	116
44¾	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	44¼	44	44	44¼
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
26½	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
63⅛	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	56⅞	56½	56⅞	57
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28	27⅜	27⅞	27⅛
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	80	79	79	80
11½	7¾	Boston & Maine	8½	8½	8½	..
18⅞	15½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16¾	16¼	16¾	16½
64⅞	51½	Briggs Mfg (2*)	60¼	59	59⅞	60
62⅜	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	61¼	61	61	61½
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	47½	47½	47⅝	..
50½	40¼	*Brooklyn Man T (3)	49¾	48¾	48⅞	49⅞
102¾	97¼	*Brooklyn M T (6)	101	101	101	..
56½	50	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51	50¼	50¼	..
13	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	11⅜	11	11⅜	11
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
20⅛	16	Bucyrus E cv pf	17⅝	17½	17⅞	17⅝
15	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
100	85	Budd Mfg pf	99¾	95½	99¾	..
5⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg rts	3⅜	3¾	3⅞	3⅝
14	11⅛	Budd Wheel	11¾	11½	11⅝	11½
31⅛	22¾	Bullard	27	26⅜	26⅜	26¾
21⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20⅞
23¾	15⅝	Burroughs Add (.60*)	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
24⅞	16½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	22½	21¾	22⅛	21⅝
6⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
25¼	16⅞	Byers	22	21½	22	21½
64	64	Byers pf	67	66¾	67	..
25¾	23	Byron Jackson (.80*)	24¾	23½	24½	23½
		—C—				
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
9¼	6	Calumet & Hecla	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8½
37⅞	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	38¾	37⅝	38⅛	37¼
16½	13¼	Canada Dry	14	14	14	14
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12¾	12½	12⅝	12½
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	41	41	41	40¾
18½	13	Capital Admin	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝
100⅛	91	Caro C&O at (5)	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	8	8	8
154	92½	Case Thresh	153	150½	153	150
74½	54¼	Caterpillar Trac (2)	74	73	73¾	73¼
32¼	26¼	*Celanese Coru (.50b)	28	27¾	28	28
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	28⅛	28	28	27⅞
71¼	58	Celotex Co pf	62	62	62	63
35¼	25⅞	Central Aguirre (1½*)	33¼	33⅛	33½	33
57	47	Central RR of NJ	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
56⅜	47¾	Cero de Pasco (4)	54¼	53⅜	54¼	53½
19¼	13⅜	Certain-Teed	18⅛	17⅞	18	17⅞
93½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	92½	91⅞	92½	91⅞
64⅝	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	65	59	63½	64
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	64	63	63	64½
6⅜	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4	4	4	4¼
8¼	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
2¾	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	29½	29	29½	29¼
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
4⅞	3⅛	Chi & N'western (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20½	16	Chi Pneu Tool	17	16¾	17	16¾
56	51½	Chi Pneu T pf	54	54	54	..
3	1⅝	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1⅞	3⅝	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5	5	5	4⅝
29⅞	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	30¾	29⅝	30¾	29⅝
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9¾	9½	9⅝	9½
101½	85½	Chrysler (4)	96¼	95¼	96	94⅞
19⅜	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19	18½	19	18½
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	80	80	80	79
7⅜	4⅜	City Stores	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	43	41⅝	42¾	41½
110¾	107¼	Cleve El l pf (4½)	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..
97¾	84	Coca Cola (2)	90	90	90	..
57½	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	56⅜	56¾	56¾	56¾
25⅝	17¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman (½b)	45	44½	44¾	44½
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111	111	111	111
24⅜	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	21½	20¾	21¼	22
9⅜	5⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5⅞	5½	5½	5¾
29⅜	24¼	Colo Fdl Ipf (6)	27⅞	26⅞	27⅝	28½
37⅞	19¼	Colo & Co 1pf	34¼	32½	34¼	32
20⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	19½	19⅛	19¼	19
101½	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	110¼	110	110¼	..
45½	35	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	36	35½	36	35⅝
118¾	94	Columbian V vtc (4*)	112½	112½	112½	..
52¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	50¼	50⅜	50⅜	50
114½	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	112½	112½	112½	..
64⅝	55	Comm Inv Tr (3*)	63½	62½	62⅝	62½
24⅝	20¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	21¼	20⅞	21¼	21
5⅜	2⅞	Comwith & So	3¾	3	3	3
82	60	Comwith & S pf (3)	66	65⅝	66	66
12¼	6¾	Conde Nast Pub	9¼	9⅛	9¼	..
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	40¾	39½	39½	40⅛
20	13	Conn Ry & Lt	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	85	84½	85	84½
7⅛	5½	Consol Film Ind	6	6	6	6
38⅜	30⅝	Consol Ed NY (1)	33½	33	33	33⅛
108⅛	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	104¾	104¾	104¾	105⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Consol Laundries	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
15¼	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛
1⅝	⅞	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
26⅛	19⅜	Container n	22¾	21	22¾	21⅝
19½	16⅝	Cont Baking A	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝
2⅜	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
77⅜	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	70⅛	70¼	70¼	70¼
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	82	81¼	81½	81⅜
24⅞	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	22¼	21⅜	22¼	21½
46	40	Cont Insurance 1.20*)	40¼	40	40	41
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
38½	33½	Cont Oil (1)	36⅛	35¾	36	36
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	71½	71	71½	71
7⅜	5⅞	Coty	6⅛	6	6	6
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35	35	35	35
21⅝	15⅝	Crosley Radio (¼e)	21	20½	20¾	20¾
54¼	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	49½	49⅛	49¼	48¾
10⅜	7⅝	Crown Zeller vtc	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
41	35	Crucible Steel	37	37	37	..
115	103	Crucible Stl pf (1b)	107	107	107	105
2⅜	1½	Cuba Co	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12⅝	11	Cuba Rr pf (6)	11⅝	11½	11½	..
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	12¼	12	12	11⅜
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	97¼	97	97¼	97
23⅛	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	22⅞	21⅞	22½	21⅞
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	102½	102½	102½	101
9¾	4	Curtiss-Wright	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅛
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¼
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	59⅜	58½	59⅜	..
		—D—				
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29½	29	29	29
26	22	Deisel W G (.50*)	24⅛	23½	23½	22⅝
52	36½	Del & Hudson	44	43⅞	44	43½
23⅛	15⅞	Del Lack & W	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜
153	128⅜	Detroit Edison (4)	147½	146¼	146¼	147
57½	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	55	55	55	55½
46½	37	Diamond Match (1⅛*)	37	37	37	37
34⅝	25⅛	Distillers Cp Seag	25⅞	25½	25½	25⅜
52⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	44¼	44¼	44¼	43⅝
11⅞	8⅜	Dominion Stores	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9
75⅜	56⅝	Douglas A	69¼	68¼	68¾	68½
37	29	Dresser A (1⅛e)	35½	35½	35½	34¾
1⅜	⅞	Duluth So Shore	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
151¾	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	146½	144¼	146½	145
133	129	du Pont deb (6)	133	133	133	132½

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar.31	Last Mar.30
25	18	Durham Hos pf	21	21	21	..
		—E—				
9⅞	7¼	Eastern Roll Mill	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
167½	156½	Eastman Kodak (5*)	168¼	164	168¼	163¾
166	158	Eastman Kod pf (6)	164	164	164	..
38⅛	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	35½	34⅜	35½	34½
44⅜	36½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	40¾	39¾	40⅛	40⅛
17⅜	13⅜	Elec Boat	14¼	14	14¼	14⅛
7⅜	6½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	14⅞	14⅜	14½	14⅞
64⅜	20½	El Pw&L 6% pf	58	56¾	58	61
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	62	60	62	64
55¼	48⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	49	48⅝	49	..
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
12½	7½	Engineers Pub S	11	10½	11	11
62	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	66	63½	66	62
66	55	Engineers PS 6pf	70	70	70	..
65	48	Engineers PS ww	68	66	68	65
7⅝	5½	Equitable Off Bldg	6	5⅞	6	6
17⅝	11⅜	Erie RR	14	14	14	13⅞
15½	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14½	14½	14½	14¼
40⅞	31¼	Evans Products (1)	34⅞	34½	34⅞	35
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	7¼	6¾	6¾	7¼
		—F—				
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
18½	11½	Fairbanks pf	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅞
49¼	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	45⅝	45	45½	45
41½	31⅜	Fajardo Sug	39½	38	38⅛	39⅞
97	86	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	92½	92	92	92
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Trd (.10b)	11	10⅝	11	10⅝
5⅞	4¼	Fed Screw W	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	24¼	23	24¼	23
49½	42	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20*)	42¾	42½	42¾	42½

Business and Industry

Sugar Industry's Strong Position Revealed by Price Advances

Commerce and Finance

Australian Bill Mart to Be Ruled By Central Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Months of discussion have culminated in a decision by the Commonwealth Bank to establish an open market for Treasury bills in Australia to be controlled by the bank which is the central banking authority for the Commonwealth.

As a preliminary step the bank has decided to invite the public to invest in Treasury bills at the ruling rate of 1¾ per cent per annum. Treasury bills have in the past been issued only to banks and the Government has for a long time been talking about giving the public a chance to invest in this form of gilt-edged, short-term investment.

First Issue $5,000,000

The first issue will be for £1,000,000 (about $5,000,000) and full rights to rediscount at any time will apply to the current rate at the date of rediscount, the rate to be based on market conditions.

Treasury bills, which are equivalent to promissory notes, are issued for three months. The bills are rediscounted for the Federal Loan Council by the Commonwealth Bank, which fixes the discount, or interest, rate. In the past the Commonwealth Bank has sold portion of the bills to the trading banks, the amount being based to some extent upon their credit balances with the Commonwealth Bank.

Trading banks are not concerned about the Commonwealth Bank's decision. The interest rate offered is five shillings higher than on deposits fixed for three months, but the banks do not think that they will lose any substantial portion of the short-term deposits. As the minimum amounted that will be accepted will be £10,000 (about $50,000), it is thought that the new issue of bills will be confined chiefly to life assurance companies and one or two large financial houses which have money available.

Treasury bills comprise the short-term indebtedness of Australia. At the end of January the total cost was £83,640,000 (about $418,000,000), excluding internal bills of £12,250,000 ($61,250,000) held in the Federal Treasury. Of the total £33,375,000 ($166,875,000) is held in London by the Commonwealth Bank and the rest by the banks in Australia.

Says Bill Issue Too High

The Commonwealth Bank is emphatic that Australia's Treasury Bill issue is too high. Therefore the present issue will come out of the Commonwealth Bank's holdings and will be controlled by that institution, thus insuring that the issue in Australia will not be increased.

It is significant that within two days of the Commonwealth Bank's decision, there should be the first upward move in bank interest rates since they were forced down by the depression in 1931. The initial step in what will be a general rise on fixed deposits and overdrafts was announced in Melbourne by the Bank of New South Wales. It intends to increase its rates by ½ of 1 per cent, or 10 shillings per cent. Overdraft rates will be brought into line by a similar increase.

Business circles attach much importance to these moves. They are linked with the changing economic position and with the demand for money for investment purposes. It is agreed in fact that there has been no more heartening sign of returning prosperity than the first cautious moves by the banks.

South Carolina Peach Crop Prospects Unusually Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 31 —Unusually favorable prospects for a record peach crop is reported from all sections of the State, especially upper Carolina counties.

Last year hundreds of carloads of choice peaches were shipped from this area and brought exceptionally attractive prices on the New York markets. Crop experts believe the 1936 income will exceed even that of last year, which averaged nearly $500,000 per county in the peach-growing sections.

MORTGAGES

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- Taxes Included
- Boston or Suburbs
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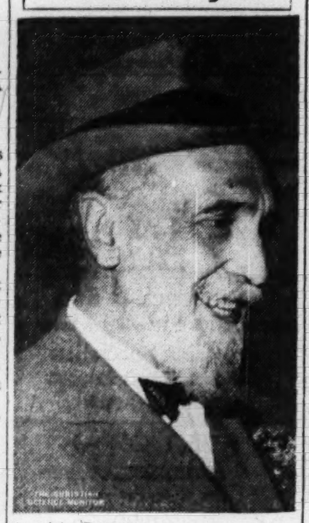
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20

Takes Post Again



Associated Press

Montagu Norman

Re-elected Governor of the Bank of England, a Post Which He Has Held Since 1920

Federal Airplane Buying Expected To Rise 55 P C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—During the fiscal year beginning July 1, sizeably larger government aircraft buying is in prospect, according to Standard Statistics.

Allocations for army plane purchases are indicated at around $45,000,000, up $16,000,000, or 55 per cent as compared with the 1934-35 year. The navy is scheduled to get around $40,000,000, an increase of $14,000,000, or 54 per cent. Also, the chance is improving that the proposal to put a 10 per cent limit on profits from army business, the maximum allowed on navy orders, will not get through to enactment.

The House approved the restriction, but the Senate threw it out, and, without a record vote, refused to reconsider its elimination. No one knows, or at least no one will say, how much difference a 10 per cent limitation would make to a company like Douglas or United, but there is not much question, but that their profits will be bigger without it.

Meantime, the outlook for foreign and domestic commercial demand remains generally favorable, particularly in the engine field. Replacement of commercial engines is expected to run well ahead of 1935, and while sales of commercial planes may fall short of year earlier levels during the next few months, a lot can happen between now and Dec. 31.

Another Movement Of Gold Under Way To U. S. From Paris

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Word was received yesterday by the Federal Reserve bank that a new movement of gold from France to the United States had started. The last one ended in January.

The franc remained below the gold-import point, coinciding with word that $1,600,000 of gold had been engaged in Paris for shipment today on the liner Paris to New York. It was reported also that Paris lost much gold to London yesterday.

The Times said the action of the dollar here and abroad and the strengthening of quotations of the franc were evidence that the London, Paris and Washington governments were co-operating to ward off a large exodus of gold from Paris.

Automotive Employment Is Spread Over 29 States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—A survey just completed by the Automobile Manufacturers Association shows that in spite of the heavy concentration of the automobile industry around Detroit and other Michigan cities, more than one fourth of the employment in automobile factories is to be found outside of Michigan, and is distributed over 23 states, from coast to coast and from the Canadian to the Mexican border.

In both January and February, the out-of-Michigan plants employed between 95,000 and 100,000 men, out of an average of 360,000 for all automobile producing plants.

States with automobile factory employment in excess of 5000 in February were:

Ohio, 18,894; Indiana, 14,418; Missouri, 8743; Pennsylvania, 14,147; California, 5511; New York, 7397; Wisconsin, 7479.

Other automobile factory employment was distributed over the following states:

Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Washington.

Consol. Biscuit Stock Offered at $10 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 31—A banking syndicate headed by F. S. Yantis & Co., Inc., of this city, and including Bond & Goodwin, Inc., of New York, Rawson Lizars & Co., Webber, Darch & Co. and Dempsey, Detmer & Co. of Chicago, is offering 68,000 shares of Consolidated Biscuit Company $1 par common stock, priced at $10 per share, and $200,000 of first mortgage 5½ per cent sinking fund bonds series B, due March 1, 1946, priced at 100 per cent accrued interest.

This financing is to consummate the recently announced merger of Davidson Biscuit Company of Mount Vernon, Ill., and the Hampton Cracker Company of Louisville, Ky.

The common stock is on a 60-cent annual dividend basis.

Price of Refined Sugar at Highest Level Since 1930

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—A new high level since 1930 was established by refined sugar when local refiners advanced the price .15 of a cent a pound to 5 cents, effective today.

The advance was the third in six weeks and was accompanied by heavy dealings in raw sugar at .5 of a cent to .6 of a cent a pound net higher, and an extremely firm market for futures.

Trade circles hailed the new boost as another evidence of the extremely strong statistical position of the industry and considered it doubly significant that it took place on the day the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Sugar Institute litigation.

Some quarters had feared that the court edict banning certain price practices that had existed in the trade for a time, but upholding other phases of the institute's work, might have a temporarily unsettling influence. It was pointed out, however, that the institute had curtailed its activities to a point about in line with the findings of the high court shortly after the case was decided in the lower courts.

Although most of the large refiners took care of immediate requirements of their regular customers at the old price of 4.85 cents a pound, one refiner put the 5.00 cent price into effect immediately. It was understood that all orders were accepted subject to confirmation, indicating a close watch would be kept to weed out speculative purchases from ordinary requirements.

Trade circles said a variety of factors were at work in the industry which made for extreme all-round firmness. The season of greatest consumption is now at hand, it was said, and in all quarters it is agreed that consumption in 1936 will show a substantial improvement over 1935.

Free Rail Delivery Service Proposal Is Held Up Until Nov. 1

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today suspended until Nov. 1 a proposal by eastern railroads to establish free pick up and delivery service.

The service, which was to have become effective tomorrow, was vigorously protested by trucking interests at a hearing before the I. C. C. yesterday.

Truck spokesmen centered their fire on the railroads' plan to allow 5 cents per 100 pounds to shippers and consignees performing pick up and delivery service for themselves.

Under the I. C. C. order, the commission will conduct an investigation into the proposed new service, and will rule finally whether it may be established by Nov. 1.

Accumulation of Corporate Surplus Dictated by Need

This is the third of four articles on the proposed tax on corporate surpluses.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—Wall Street is skeptical that the proposed tax on corporations undivided profits will have any such general effect on dividend policy as appears to be expected by the Washington Administration. The anticipation in the Street of the effect of the proposed tax is much more restrained than among the general public. Corporations are not expected to jump sheeplike through the hoop of the House Committee's new schedules, or run their finger up and down the percentage figures in order to "nicely calculate the less or more" of varous dividend policies.

Wider considerations, antecedent to the new tax are expected to keep the ship of corporate dividend policy from veering widely with the new tax program. For example, the stronger established corporations now paying out 60-80 per cent of earnings in dividends, and therefore in a position to profit by the new tax basis, are not expected to reach for the last cent of savings by paying the last cent of reported income in actual dividends. Weaker corporations, in poor cash or competitive position, are expected to pay the heavy price necessary for continuance of conservative policies, rather than abandon them.

Progress Demands Surpluses

Corporation financial policy is determined first by future prospects, second by cash position, and last of all by reported net income (which would mean, under the new law, the amount of net income which could be salvaged from the taxgatherers). All of these, in turn, are subject to interpretation by the temperament, whether conservative or adventurous, of the directors. Future prospects such as an expected upturn of the business cycle, the possession of a superior product, or, on the other hand, a dangerous competitive position, might cause heavy plant outlays, on borrowed cash if cash is not in hand.

One cause for the retention by corporations of so-called "undivided profits," i. e., failure to pay liberal dividends when the reported earnings seem to warrant them, is almost wholly overlooked by the public, perhaps because classical economic theory never gave it adequate weight. Many corporations are forced willy-nilly into such policies by the danger of being outmoded and left behind by the progress of the industrial arts. Since its formation in 1901, the United States Steel Corporation has entirely rebuilt its plant and equipment out of earnings withheld from stockholders. Yet this policy, which old-fashioned economists tried to measure as "accumulation of capital" has not prevented the corporation from falling from a 60 per cent to a 40 per cent control of the country's steelmaking facilities, or saved it from the current charge, recently re-aired in the magazine Fortune of being overconservative and outdated; nor did this 30-year "plowing in of earnings" save the corporation from the necessity of passing not only its common but its preferred dividend during the recent depression, while upstart competitors like National Steel have grown and paid dividends.

Competition Big Factor

At the end of 1927 Bethlehem Steel announced that it had spent $150,000,000 in four years out of undivided earnings for plant renovation. The result was a cost saving of about $7.27 a ton, but during the same period prices billed dropped by about about $8.60. Like Alice and the Red Queen, the company by great effort had only succeeded in staying where it was.

In every industry where the arts are progressing rapidly the same condition obtains. It is evident first that corporations very often, for mere self-preservation, must retain a part and often all of their earnings to keep from competitive extinction, regardless of whether they are penalized for it by the Government or not.

It is also evident that the stockholders who clamor for their dividends are often endangering their own investment or unwittingly trying to liquidate it. It is also evident that in such cases, despite the greatest conservatism on the part of the corporation's bookkeepers, the earnings statement does not reflect a true picture, since the "net available for dividends" is not in any realistic sense wholly available because an adequate allowance has been made for obsolescence.

Many a corporation has gone on for years "plowing in" earnings without paying a dividend, yet in the end succumbed to competition. Lastly, it is evident that such undivided earnings" which the proposed tax would penalize, are in the end distributed to the public in the form of lower prices, not by the will of the directors but by force of economic circumstances.

Where Do Dividends Go?

However, there are certain policies which the new tax program might encourage, even though it might not produce the expected flood of dividends. Under the law, plant additions cannot be deducted before statutory net earnings, but advertising and research can be. Earnings so reinvested would thus avoid tax penalty. Another tax-free investment would be higher wages, though the new program would set labor and stockholders more at odds than today. Another policy to be stimulated might be that of early sale or junking of obsolete equipment. The obsolescence allowances of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for equipment are low unless the old equipment is pushed out quickly.

Wall Street does not take seriously the Treasury suggestion, apparently made in earnest, that corporations pay out all their earnings, accompanying dividend checks with rights to purchase more stock. In the first place earnings are imaginary while dividends are actual. In the second place the average stockholder, compared to the average corporation director, is a flighty individual who will reinvest only in fair weather. Several such stock offerings suffered an untimely collapse in 1929. Stock "rights" are reappearing today in small volume in Wall Street but essentially their season in the business cycle is as short as an arctic summer.

If, however, the new tax "takes," teasing corporations out of their wonted conservatism, it is uncertain from what channel the money for dividends would be diverted. The public concept that the corporations would "disgorge" cash otherwise held out of circulation, from a figurative strongbox is as naïve as another oversimplified current theory, that corporations would finance dividends by simply cutting down plant outlays.

The Question of Distribution

Literally, corporations cannot in any case "distribute earnings" because earnings are only a bookkeeping report. The income statement and the cash operations of a corporation have no fixed relation to each other. The year-end may find the corporation with a net "loss," yet more cash, or on the other hand with a large reported net income yet less or no cash on hand, just as a speculator may end the year with large paper profits, yet less cash in hand. "Reported net income" is about as tangible as a gleam in the president's eye.

There are four things a corporation can do with its spare cash. It can keep it. It can spend it on plant. It can pay off debts. It can pay dividends. Larger dividends might cause a reduction in any one, or in all three of the other items. The one least likely to be shrunk is the paying off of debts, for this the corporation cannot decide on alone. Its creditors have some say. Debt retirement may be rigidly stipulated by bond indenture, state law, or bank insistence. Hence the dividend payments sought by the new tax would probably be chiefly at the expense of either cash holdings or plant expansion. The whole thing, however, is a matter of pure conjecture.

One of the stated purposes of the Administration's proposal is to stimulate money's "velocity." Dividends at the expense of corporate hoarded cash would, of course, do this, though stockholders hoard as well as corporations, and perhaps more unevenly in the business cycle. Dividends at the expense of plant expansion, on the other hand, might retard velocity slightly, insofar as the pay checks of machine-tool makers and construction workers appear on the grocer's counter more rapidly than the dividend checks of stockholders.

An obscure but important asumption is implied in the proposal to stimulate dividend payments. It is that stockholders are wiser than corporation managements in the handling of money. This assumption, by and large, is questionable.

(To Be Continued)

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Italian Motor Fuel—Italian motor vehicles of all kinds are gradually being adapted to conform with the Government regulations requiring 20 per cent alcohol in all motor fuel. A small but gradual adaptation is also being made permitting the use of wood-charcoal produced fuel. This type of fuel is already successfully, if but temporarily, used in some passenger buses. However, Italy is but sparsely supplied with timber reserves, and the use of the so-called "gasogene" engines must proceed slowly. Motor vehicle production in Italy during 1935 amounted to about 60,000 units.

Greek Olives—Unfavorable growing conditions sharply curtailed Greece's olive crop in 1935. The latest estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture place last year's croy of edible olives at about 45,000,000 pounds compared with, 71,000,000 pounds in 1934. a decrease of 37 per cent. Greek olive oil production in 1935 is estimated at between 20,000,000 and 21,000,000 gallons compared with 35,000,000 gallons in 1934, a decrease of about 40 per cent. There is believed to have been a carryover of about 6,000,000 gallons from 1934.

Wheat—Greece harvested its fourth successive bumper wheat crop in 1935. Latest estimates place production in 1935 at 28,800,000 bushels compared with 28,600,000 bushels in 1934. The area planted to wheat in 1935 is estimated at 2,100,000 acres compared with less than 2,000,000 acres sown in 1934. During the 1934-35 crop year wheat imports totaled 13,400,000 bushels compared with 11,900,000 bushels in the like 1933-34 period.

Foreign Trade—The economic progress registered in Greece during 1935 was reflected in an appreciable increase in that country's import and export trade as compared with the preceding year. Greek imports for the calendar year 1935 were valued at $100,382,000 compared with $82,635,000 in 1934 while exports totaled $66,063,000 against $51,456,000 in 1934. Germany was the largest supplier to and buyer from Greece during the year. During 1935 wheat and lumber imports registered substantial increases over 1934.

Automobiles—American automobiles continue to lead by a wide margin in Yugoslavia. The automotive trade in this market during the past year showed a notable improvement over 1934. Imports of passenger cars in the first 10 months of 1935 totaled 880 units, valued at $604,500, an increase of 158 per cent in number and 135 per cent in value compared with 1934. Medium priced cars are most in demand with American makes dominating this field.

Motors in Roumania—In spite of trade and exchange difficulties, Roumanian importers of motor vehicles have been notably successful in making arrangements to continue their business, either by means of indirect imports, or by securing "Three-way compensation" authorizations. American makes accounted for 85 per cent of total Roumanian motor vehicle imports in 1935. Imports of German vehicles increased from 24 units to over 100 units in 1935, principally at the expense of French exporters.

No Motors for Albania—The Albanian law of Aug. 21, 1935, which prohibited the importation of passenger automobiles into Albania until Dec. 31, 1935, has been extended to June 13, 1936.

Spanish Imports—Notwithstanding progressively increasing exchange difficulties, imports into Spain during the year 1935 advanced as compared with 1934. The value of Spanish purchases abroad in the first 10 months of 1935 totaled 694,573,846 gold pesetas compared with 678,779,400 in 1934. (Gold peseta equals 33 cents). Exports from Spain during the first 10 months of 1935 were valued at 455,739,992 gold pesetas, against 481,068,590 for 1934. As a result of increasing imports and declining exports Spain's adverse trade balance increased to 238,838,854 gold pesetas during 1935.

Portugal to Colonize—The Government of Portugal is planning to intensify the colonization of Angola by sending to that colony numerous emigrants who would normally go to Brazil. It is reported that Angola is capable of absorbing thousands of white settlers and the high plateaus are said to be salubrious in climate and to possess a rich soil. The population of Angola in 1933 was 3,098,281, of which only 58,698 were whites. The population density of only 2.51 persons per square kilometer contrasts with 5.18 in Mozambique and 9.50 in Portuguese Guinea, making Angola a logical outlet for Portugal's excess population.

Orders in Cotton Cloth Mart Gain With Price Easing

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 31 —Primary cotton goods markets showed substantial revival of buying interest during the week after another extended period of dullness and some fractional weakening in prices. One of the most encouraging features of the market activity has been the placing of forward delivery orders many of them running through May into June. It was hailed as evidence of the return of confidence in the holding power of current market levels.

Although sales during the week did not fully equal the current week's production, the sharp increase in orders the last three or four days promised further development of buying activity this week.

Better Finished Goods Call

The outlook was very much strengthened by the strong demand for finished goods. Some of this was supposed to be the rush to replenish flood damaged stocks, but the heavy buying for this special purpose also brought many other consumers into the market to cover their normal requirements before the available supply of goods should be exhausted. The heavy demand for finished goods caught many converters and wholesalers and jobbers with very thinly stocked shelves.

Renewed interest in forward deliveries was said to be due to the announcement that the congressional committee engaged on tax legislation had determined not to relevy the processing taxes.

Print cloth trading was subject to some stimulating efforts during the week when certain houses made concessions of a sixteenth as a means of moving spot goods. This shading later became general in whatever trading there was.

The carded broadcloths, which have previously held out strongly against any downward price trends, weakened slightly this week, and 100x60s sold for spot delivery at 7⅞ cents while forward deliveries were quoted at 7¾ cents. The 80x60s brought 5⅞ cents with many refusing to cut below 5 15-16. The 80x56s sold for 5 13-16.

Print Prices Ease

On standard print cloth construction, most numbers sold a sixteenth under previous levels during the week. The 39 inch 80 squares, four yard, sold for 7 7-16, and the 4.75 yard 60x72s at 5 5-16 and the 38½ inch 5.35 yard at 5 7-16. The 45 inch 64x60s brought 7¼ cents for spots and 7 cents for forward shipment, with most of the activity in the quick goods.

Heavy goods were moving in moderate volume but at prices that were little changed from the preceding weeks. Drills and three leaf twills were moving to some extent as were part-waste osnaburgs.

In the fine yarn division, there was some demand for combed lawns and prompt deliveries were not so easy to get. Sales of 40-inch nine-yard 76x72s were made at 6¾ cents and 8.50-yard 88x80s were made at 7¾ cents.

Piques were still much in demand for quick deliveries, and combed 176x100s were sought at 21 cents without bringing out any deliveries sooner than the last of next week which were bought at 20½ to 21 cents. Forward deliveries could be had as low as 19 cents.

There was some pressure for dimities which sold at 7½ cents for both one and two cord goods, but for quick deliveries. Late April goods was bought at 7¼ cents.

Standard Oil of Ind. Profits Up in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—Standard Oil Company of Indiana reports a consolidated net profit of $30,179,000 during the year 1935 after depreciation, depletion, amortization, federal income taxes and other charges. This is equal to $1.98 a share. For 1934, the company reported a net profit of $18,949,680, or $1.25 a share.

In announcing the preliminary figures, Edward G. Seubert, president of the company, called attention to the changes in accounting practices relating to intangible drilling and development costs which are now being capitalized and amortized on a production basis, and to certain reductions in the depreciation rate which increased the year's earnings. Had last year's income been computed on the basis of 1934, the comparison would reflect an increase of 38 cents a share for 1935 over the year before instead of the 73-cent increase as shown.

The profit calculated for 1935 includes Indiana's share of the profits and losses of subsidiaries included in the consolidation. Final figures and comments on earnings will be sent to stockholders on April 15, 15 days before the company's annual meeting.

Hudson Motor Sales Up 25 P. C. in Three Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 31 — Hudson Motor Car Company reports that, during the first three weeks of March, retail sales totaled 5655 units, an increase of 25 per cent over the like period of last year.

"Based upon sales in the month to date," declared William R. Tracy, vice-president in charge of sales "Hudson will have its best March since 1930. Each of the past five weeks has shown sales substantially in excess of the week preceding. Sales records of six years' standing have been broken in each of the past several weeks, and the month of March will continue the pace. The fact that we have jumped so far ahead of last year, in spite of floods and bad weather, is a fine indication of the strength of our market this year."

FHA Loan Activity Breaks All Records

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 31

STEWART MCDONALD, Federal Housing Administrator, said today that mortgages selected for appraisal, and modernization notes insured totaled $16,895,773 for the week ended March 28, breaking all previous records.

"In addition," said the Administrator, "ground was broken at Meadville, Penna., for a large-scale housing project, involving $1,012,000, and commitments were issued for an additional large-scale housing project at Wilmington, Del., involving $638,200, making a grand total for the week of $18,545,973."

Industrial Output Shows Gain During March, States Bank

Industrial production of representative industries advanced during the month of March following a decline since the first of the year, according to the First National Bank of Boston.

"Based upon preliminary estimates, aggregate production for the first quarter will be about 10 per cent over the corresponding period of last year," the report continues.

"Notable gains were made in some of the heavy industries, including lumber, farm equipment, washing machines, electric supplies and the like. Industrial activity is now about midway between the peak of 1929 and the low point of the depression period.

"Building operations for the January-February period, covering the 37 eastern states, were nearly 100 per cent over a similar period last year, while New England showed a gain of 162 per cent. Despite this sharp increase, construction work is still only about 44 per cent of the average for the five-year period ending in 1929.

"The cotton industry is operating close to single shift capacity, despite the fact that activities of some of the New England plants have been affected by the flood. Sales now approximate production. A slackening tendency is evidenced in the wool goods trade following several months of unusual activity. This breathing spell is welcomed by the industry, as it provides an opportunity to make necessary adjustments.

"The heavy production schedules of footwear that prevailed during the latter part of 1935 have been carried forward into the new year.

"While flood conditions have had a temporary restraining influence upon sales in the areas affected, the volume of retail trade for the entire country is running about 10 per cent above a year ago. An encouraging feature is the growing tendency to anticipate requirements and replenish depleted stocks. Some members of the trade feel Easter business may be the best in five years."

Lumber Production Is Heaviest Since November of 1935

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association today reported lumber production for the week ended March 21 was the heaviest since early November.

Production, on the basis of reports from 562 mills, totaled 218,043,000 feet. Shipments amounted to 224,536,000 feet, and booked orders 220,981,000 feet.

Shipments and new business were 4 and 12 per cent respectively below revised figures for the preceding week.

The industry during the week stood at 61 per cent of the 1929 weekly average of production and 65 per cent of the 1929 shipments.

J. B. Ivey & Co. Will Open Store in Asheville, N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 31—J. B. Ivey & Co. of this city will open a new Ivey unit in Asheville in the Bon Marche Building next January, it has been announced here.

This will be the third store to be opened by the company, of which J. B. Ivey is president and David Ovens is vice-president and general manager.

J. B. Ivey & Co. was established in Charlotte 36 years ago. A short time ago a controlling interest in a large Greenville (S. C.) store was purchased and became the Ivey-Keith store. A lease was signed by the Asheville establishment and it will be owned outright by the Charlotte firm.

The newly formed Ivey corporation has an authorized capital of $250,000.

Two California Power Companies to Dissolve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31—The Great Western Power Company of California and its subsidiary, California Electric Generating Company, are notifying holders of preferred stocks that these companies have elected to wind up their affairs and dissolve. In the liquidation and distribution of the assets of these companies the preferred stockholders will in accordance with the articles of incorporation of the respective companies be paid the par value of their holdings with accrued dividends to March 31, 1936.

For the purpose of preparing lists of stockholders entitled to payment, the stock books of these companies will be closed on March 20, 1936, and no transfers will be made after that date. Checks for the amounts due will be mailed to stockholders on or before March 31.

Production Policy Seen Determinant Of Copper Price

TORONTO, March 31 (AP) — Though the copper industry is recovering from its long period of depression, further price advances depend "upon the maintenance of a sound production policy throughout the world," Robert C. Stanley, president of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., told stockholders at the annual meeting today.

"While nickel is and will doubtless remain our most important product," he said, "it is of interest to note that the world copper industry is now recovering from a long period of trade depression.

"Consumption is increasing in the countries to which our copper is exported, particularly in Great Britain, where I believe the activities of the Copper Development Association have demonstrated the great value of an organization of this character in expanding the market for this essential metal.

"The restriction of mine ouput, resulting from a producers' agreement, coincided with an almost universal expansion of consumption and in consequence excess stocks have been largely liquidated and prices improved.

"Further price advance depends upon the maintenance of a sound production policy throughout the world and upon continued industrial improvement."

Reviewing the company's operations last year, Stanley declared that "more nickel, copper and platinum metals were produced and sold than ever before and net profits were substantially greater than in any past year."

Regarding suggestions from outside sources that the company retire its 7 per cent cumulative preferred shares or convert them into some other form of security carrying a lower dividend or interest rate, Mr. Stanley said the management had decided "that it is not at present in the interest of the company or its common shareholders" to effect such a capital change.

Bank of Italy Gold Reserve $242,150,000 At the End of 1935

ROME, March 31 (AP)—Vincenzo Azzolini, Governor of the Bank of Italy, said today that the bank's gold reserve at the end of last year was 3,027,000,000 lire—$242,150,000.

In his report he eulogized Premier Mussolini's wartime monetary methods.

He said the foreign exchange holdings of the bank totaled 367,000,000 paper lire (the lire is currently quoted at 7.9594 cents).

This figure, he said, did not include the millions of lire worth of wedding rings and other gold objects "spontaneously" given to the Government and now being entirely reserved by the state, nor did it include the foreign securities the state has received through forcible conversation from Italian citizens.

Mr. Azzolini asserted that Il Duce's methods of regimenting national economy had placed the bank in a position to meet all war contingencies and he urged the bank's stockholders to continue their faith in the Government's methods.

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United States and Canada

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EXPERIENCED ORGANIST WANTED. STATE QUALIFICATIONS FULLY. First Church of Christ, Scientist, White Plains, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given, That, on the eighteenth day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-six, Noble H. Steves of Boston was duly licensed to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the City of Boston; and that he has given Bond as required by law for the faithful discharge of the duties of a Public Warehouseman.

FREDERIC W. COOK, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk 10

REAL ESTATE

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.—Lovely country home of ten room colonial; 3½ acres, handy to lake; price $5500; more land if desired. A-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHICKEN and truck farm, southern Connecticut, five acres bordering brook and river, good road, buildings, electricity; $4000, easy terms; also 4½ acres meadow with barn, $2000. Box X-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 603 West 111th St.—Attractively furnished front living-bedroom; couple or single; conveniences. GARRET.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARTIST—Designer: Posters, Commercial Photography—Silk, Screen, Stencil; long executive experience. F. N. LEONARD, 50-29 195th St., Flushing, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE under forty, law degree, thirteen years' experience banking, trust, securities, mortgages and real estate administration; nearly four years as office attorney large corporation; now available. Write Box C-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

YOUNG American chauffeur-gardener-caretaker, careful driver, sober. BURDICK, 400 West 124th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER—Capable taking charge, complete set books, quick, accurate figurer, fair stenographer; will sub. Granite 4298 (Wollaston, Mass.).

N. Y. C.—Colored woman desires day's work or laundry to take home; excellent references. Edgecombe 4-9822.

PART-TIME secretary, your home or office, own typewriter. Write Box A-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOUNG woman would like work by the day or care for children evenings. Call STA. 1535 (Brighton, Mass.). MISS DAVIS.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

Ladies' Fully Fashioned Stockings
The famous "Vanessa" (Regd.) Brand Ladies' fully fashioned stockings made from Pure Thread Silk and Dull Rayon
2 PAIRS 6/-, POST FREE
Sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10, supplied in all fashionable shades.
EDITH GRIFFITHS
HOSIERY SPECIALIST
134 Bolton Street, Bury, England

HOUSES TO LET

SAN JOSE, CALIF.—A city house with country atmosphere, 7 rooms, modern, furnished or unfurnished, beautiful grounds, paid gardener, 10 minutes from city. Address, MONTREZZA 537 Stone Avenue.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MONEY for women. Our easy plan, advertised in the Monitor for 6 years, has started many readers on road to financial independence. Take orders for Janalene Dresses, Lingerie. Build regular business that can pay steady profits for years. Liberal Commissions. Opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfit furnished. Write fully JANALENE, INC., Dept. 553, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box ECM/CSM, London, are diverted promptly to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Two excellent front combined rooms suitable professional lady or gentleman; modern. Phone Mrs. Middleton, 39 Kersland st.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX. Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Athaere Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SOUTHPORT — Attractive detached house; two entertaining, sunroom, four bedrooms, garage; £1700. Heathcote, 29 Dunkirk Road, Birkdale. Tel. 6224.

YORKS.—For sale with vacant possession, large house beautifully situated in quiet, pretty village with own extensive grounds, reach of, within easy reach of Leeds, Doncaster, Wakefield, York and Sheffield; ample accommodation for 30 guests; spacious common rooms; ideal for Residential Hotel, Rest Home or School. Box W-282, ECM/CSM.

LAMPSHADES

NORTHERN LIGHTS STUDIO
D. M. Lefeaux and E. M. Miller, 5 Crown Circus, Glasgow, are showing lampshades at the exhibition of the Association of Artists in Commerce, McLellan Galleries, Glasgow, 20th-27th April.

POST VACANT

PRINTING—WORKING MACHINE FOREMAN Required to work two-colour lithographic and allied office; much experience colour and half-tone essential; wages £4 10 Apply
MRS. SHARLAND
37 Lake Road Henleaze, Bristol

POST WANTED

WHERE IS THE PROGRESSIVE INDUSTRY needing a young married man with organizing ability through art training and skill in draughtsmanship. Box W-312—BCM/CSM.

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333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
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86 Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Anjou 20-67
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

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At Pembridge Manor 21-23 Pembridge Crescent, LONDON, W. 11
Near Christian Science Church, Tube, and buses to all parts. Perfect cleanliness, comfort and cuisine. Bedrooms fitted hot and cold running water and gas fires.
Inclusive terms (4 meals daily) from 7½ gns. weekly.
Bed, BATH AND BREAKFAST 5/-
Cables Pk. 6501 London. Tariff on application.

BODMIN, CORNWALL—Mellowes Manor, Georgian Elizabethan Guest House (1500), in heart of King Arthur's country, every modern convenience, home comforts, moderate terms.

BOURNEMOUTH—GUEST HOUSE, Courtenay, 6 Cranmore Road, near Gardens. Tennis, golf and sea, personal supervision, moderate. MISSES M. & E. WELSH.

BOURNEMOUTH ROCKMOUNT ST. MICHAEL'S RD.
Superior apartments with or without board; hot and cold water, gas fires all bedrooms, central heating, moderate terms, splendid position, central. Phone 1857. Mrs. E. DAVIES.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF *Lynton Court*
Next Door Christian Science church
46 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter From 2½ Guineas. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "Craiserie," Southern Road—Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Shoyrne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD WIMBLEDON HALL
(East Cliff)
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
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BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. 'Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House MR. and MRS. TURVER
Nr. BOURNEMOUTH BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings, near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

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BRIGHTON—The Montpelier, 68, Montpelier Road; large, comfortable bedrooms, gas fires, constant hot water, good cooking; reasonable terms; permanencies preferred. GILLMAN. Tel. Brighton 18671.

DARTMOOR Edgehill Hotel
10 Minutes BOVEY TRACEY Station
Beautifully situated in grounds of 2 acres. Convenient for touring the lovely moors. Garage. Moderate terms.

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PRIVATE HOTEL
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SANDOWN Tel. 266
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Situation Ideal. Close sea and lovely country. Excellent Food. Terms moderate. Apply Tariff M.

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LAKE DISTRICT—Mrs. Wilson, Bainriggs, Grasmere; board residence; charming position facing lake; all conveniences; terms moderate.

LIVERPOOL—Anfrim, Private hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water, hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 4238.

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Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
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Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6 Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay. 3616.
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Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

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Upper Woburn Place, W. C. 1.
First Class Temperance Hotel
Most Central • Modernly Equipped
Excellent Table • Beautiful Public Rooms
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast, 8/6
BOARD TERMS, 4 GNS. PER WEEK
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Quiet Square, 10 Minutes from Piccadilly
Coal Fires in All Reception Rooms
All bedrooms overlooking gardens. Comfortable beds. Modern fittings. Central Heating. Night Porter. Lift.
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From 2 gns. Includes Breakfast and Dinner. Elec. lift. Hot and cold water all rooms. Night porter. Phone Mus. 6072.
A Residential Hotel of Highest Standing.
Convenient for West End, City and everywhere in town.

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51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
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Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

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Admirably Suitable for Quietude, Study
Moderate Terms Brochure on Request

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ENGLAND (Continued)

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SOUTHPORT. Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade (Central); hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; winter terms. Tel. 2727.

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FAIRFIELDS PRIVATE HOTEL
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a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pertwee.

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GLASGOW, Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot water and electric fires in all bedrooms; very comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams, Fitzotel.

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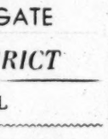

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Extra Size Department
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5½ gns. to 10½ gns.
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Costumes made to measure at 6½ gns. and well cut "ready to wear" Costumes at 4 gns.
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Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

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Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10 10 0 to £97 10 0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
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Exclusive Fashions
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No connection with any other Restaurant.
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Cater for Every Taste and Purse

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LORD STREET AND CHAPEL STREET
Light Luncheons
High Teas — Suppers
Orchestral Music Daily

Marshall & Snelgrove
Southport's Leading Fashion Centre
Situated in Lord Street, this charming shop has every facility for shopping in comfort.
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Delightful Restaurant. Orchestra plays daily.
LORD STREET

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SATIN LASTEX STEP-IN GARMENT
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(Continued)

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COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

Walshs
for Quality
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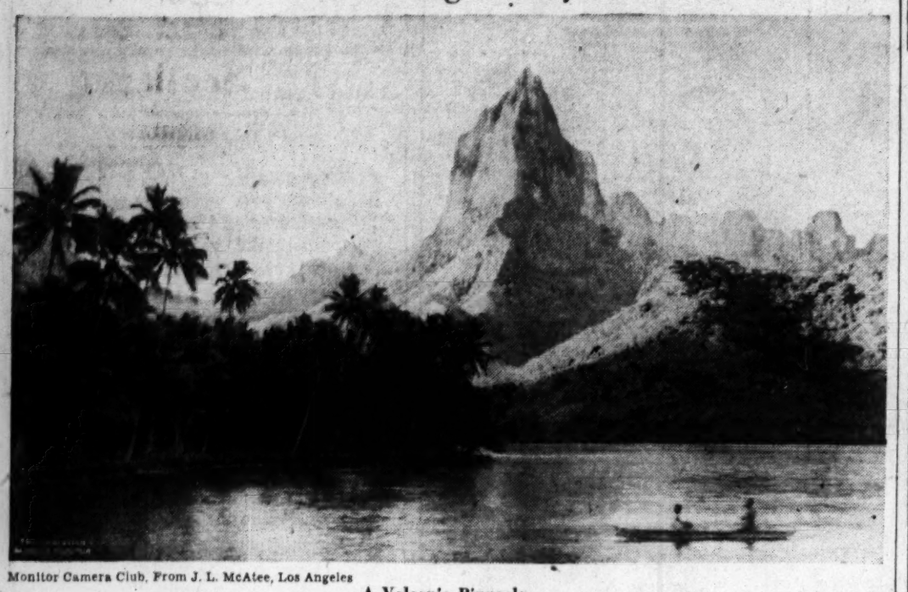
YOU can solve your SILK ST

YOUR actions in passing, pass not away, for every good work is a grain of seed for eternal life.—BERNARD.

Daily Features

HE WHO merely knows right principles is not equal to him who loves them.—CONFUCIUS.

Enchanting Beauty—



Monitor Camera Club. From J. L. McAtee, Los Angeles

A Volcanic Pinnacle

Lines About Leaders–XI

By a Staff Artist

Alexandre Dumas

ALEXANDRE DUMAS proclaimed himself "an entertainer."
In fact, he ranks with the world's most popular writers.
His grandfather was an aristocrat, his grandmother a Negress.
His father, General Dumas, had refused to serve Napoleon.
So the child was born in a ruined home near Soissons in 1803.
The General soon departed, but a devoted mother remained.
Alexandre went to school until he became a notary's clerk.
At 15 he was invited to attend *Hamlet* for the first time.
As dramas bored him, he sat in the pit and prepared to sleep.
But something happened, the play carried him off his feet.
When an actor cried: "Light! light!" he echoed: "Light! light!"
The next day he borrowed *Hamlet*, and learned it by heart.
After that he kissed his mother and set out for the capital.

IN PARIS, he called at one of his father's friends for work.
"Do you know Latin?" asked General Foy. "No," said the boy.
"Mathematics? Algebra? Physics? English? Bookkeeping?"
Alexandre knew nothing, and great shame swept over his face.
"Write down your address, I will inquire," added the friend.
But as the boy inscribed his name, General Foy exclaimed:
"Saved! We are saved! You write a beautiful hand, my son!"
Dumas entered the offices of the Duke of Orleans as a copyist.
He also bravely took up school again, thinking to himself:
"If I live by my handwriting now, I will soon live by my pen!"

"HENRY III" proved the first triumph of the romantic drama.
When the curtain fell the Duke of Orleans stood, hat off.
Hugo shook hands with the author, and Lafayette kissed him.
At 26, Alexandre Dumas wakened to find himself a famous man.
He accepted the honors of his new glory with much deference.
Remarkable writings soon brought him large sums of money.
The first thing was to have a home open to all of the world.
So the author selected a magnificent site and built a chateau.
Someone called it Monte Cristo, guests began to flock there.
And the happy host enchanted his friends with endless stories.

FOR Dumas, the days were inexhaustible sources of wonder.
His foremost element was action, his motto was joy.
Paris wished for a grand carnival; he organized the feast.
France wanted a book on Algeria; he made the trip over at once.
Garibaldi needed help; he quickly showered him with his money.
In 1847, he opened a theater of his own with *The Queen Margot*.
The evening ended at 3 o'clock amid an enthusiastic uproar.
As a revolution broke out the hero supported the new cause.
But then another Napoleon arose and the liberals flew away.

WHEN Dumas was back in Paris, Bohemian life began again.
Time passed; more stories were published; fame increased.
The author did not feel old, but a problem absorbed him:
In spite of his 277 books, he was at the mercy of creditors.
Yet, even then, his ready wit found occasion for jokes.
"Fancy accusing me of being prodigal," he said to a friend;
"I came with one 'louis' 50 years ago, and it is still there."
And he produced a solid coin of gold out of his pocket.
Dumas loved his son's home in Normandy, and died there in 1870.
Readers do not find a system of philosophy in his works.
Nor do they find delicate analysis or chiseled style there.
But they feel in touch with a great, sunny, generous nature.
And they enjoy reading stories as they never did before.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra.
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—In the South Seas

J. L. McAtee, Los Angeles

Natives Spearing Fish

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Christopher Cricket Goes Out the Window

CHRISTOPHER CRICKET was staying in a corner of John and Ann's playroom, all winter. He sang to John and Ann in his high chirping voice, and they liked it very much indeed.

When John and Ann were not at home Christopher sang to Isabella the rag doll and to Bolenius Bear and to Ferdinand the white poodle when Ferdinand was there. They all liked it very much, too.

"It does seem good to have music

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Quick," Said Ferdinand

in the playroom, especially when the children are away at school," said Isabella. "Then the mornings and the afternoons don't seem so long and so quiet."

Christopher Cricket's special corner was behind the dolls' bureau, very near the bed where Isabella was put to bed every night. But every once in a while he hopped about the room, and often he tried a different corner.

"It's fun having you hide yourself in different places," said Bolenius Bear. "All of a sudden, we hear you sing from somewhere else, where we didn't expect you."

"I like a change now and then," said Christopher, "and I'm glad you all like my singing, for it's hard for me to keep quiet for very long at a time."

"Don't keep quiet—we like it," said Isabella the rag doll.

"Sh-h-h, here comes Mary the maid," said Ferninand the white poodle, who had been dozing on the rug in front of Isabella's white bed.

Mary the maid was coming in to do the morning dusting. She didn't seem to be feeling very happy, for she was muttering to herself as she worked.

Christopher Cricket had started to sing again just before Ferdinand told them all that Mary the maid was coming. So Christopher didn't know she had come, and he kept right on singing from his corner in back of the dolls' bureau. He was so busy singing that he didn't hear anything else at all.

Thump — thump — thump! went Mary the maid's dust mop as she bumped it against the legs of the bed and bumped it against the legs of the chairs. Thump—thump—thump!

"Chirp — chirp — chirp!" went Christopher Cricket gaily, in a very high voice, from his corner in back of the dolls' bureau.

"Oh, that old cricket!" said Mary the maid. "There he is singing again. I just can't stand that racket. I've got to find him!"

She began to look in all the corners and finally she found Christopher Cricket in his corner.

"Now," said she, "I'll put you where you won't bother me any more!"

She picked up Christopher Cricket and threw him out the open window, where she had been shaking her dust mop.

It was not far to the ground, but Christopher landed on his nose in the deep snow. As soon as he got up where he could look around him, there was Ferdinand coming through the open window and landing right beside him.

"Quick!" said Ferdinand, putting his head down close to Christopher Cricket. "Crawl into my ear—but don't tickle me!"

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Symmachus' Version of the Old Testament

OUR knowledge of the nationality and antecedents of Symmachus is somewhat uncertain, for while Epiphanius informs us that he was a Samaritan who became an orthodox Jew (surely an unlikely transformation!), Eusebius, the early church historian, holds that he was "an Ebionite, a kind of semi-Christian" (cf. Bagster's "Septuagint": Introduction, p. v).

Certain it is that, whatever his religious background, Symmachus, who lived towards the end of the second century, produced a version of the Old Testament in Greek. This version is not to be confounded with the Septuagint, which had appeared some four centuries previously; nor should it be confused with the rigidly literal rendering of the Old Testament produced by Aquila about 150 A. D.

The distinguishing mark of Symmachus' translation is that it gives a free rendering of the Hebrew in good, idiomatic Greek; though, unfortunately, it is often more of a paraphrase than a translation of the original.

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: Newspapers all over the country have been printing interviews with soldiers telling what they're going to do with their bonus. The laugh is that most of the soldiers are married.

Milwaukee Journal: Another sinister side of such strikes as that of New York's elevator operators is a possible renaissance of the human fly.

San Francisco Chronicle: Even if we never get another cent, there is always the prestige of having Europe owe us billions.

In Lighter Vein

If So, Why Not?

If water you freeze is frozen,
Is the maiden you squeeze, then squozen?
If a thing you break is broken,
Would a thing you take be token?

If the plural of child is children,
Would the plural of wild be wildren?
If a number of cows are cattle,
Would a number of bows be battle?

If a man who makes plays is a playwright,
Would a man who makes hay be a haywright?
If a person who spends is a spendthrift,
Would a person who lends be a lendthrift?

If the apple you bite is bitten,
Would the battle you fight be fitten?
And if a young cat is a kitten,
Then would a young rat be a ritten?

If a person who fails is a failure,
Would a person who quails be a quailure?
If drinking too much makes a drunkard,
Would thinking too much make a thunkard?

But why pile on the confusion?
Still I'd like to ask in conclusion:
If a chap from New York's a New Yorker,
Would a chap from Cork be a Corker?

—*Montreal Star*

—New Yorker

Sympathetic

The artist, having finished a beautiful mural, declared, "Well, I'm sure I can never do better than that."

Overhearing the remark, an interested spectator said, "Cheer up, my friend, I'm sure you can."

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

IN ANSWERING the judge's question about the spelling of his name, Sam Weller replied: "That depends upon the taste and fancy of the speller, My Lord. I never had occasion to spell it more than once or twice in my life, but I spells it with a V."

Mr. Weller's experience was that of millions of his fellow countrymen, the majority of whom could neither read nor write. In earlier centuries the position was even worse, and "the short and simple annals" of many generations were recorded by priests and officials, who were only one degree less ignorant than the people they served. Even Shakespeare himself has left us three variant spellings of his autograph, and Sir Walter Raleigh's is recorded in 16 different versions.

The following legal document issued by the Law Officer of the Crown of England provides a striking instance of the prevailing confusion: in "On April 23d 1470 Elizabeth *Blynkkynsoppe* of *Blynkkynesoppe* widow of Thomas *Blynkyensope* of *Blynkkensope* received a general pardon."

Here in a sentence of 18 words the name is spelt in four different ways. Printing normalized the spelling of common words, but the spelling of surnames was left to the fancy of their owners. Thus we have *Smith* and *Smythe*, *Dickson* and *Dixon*, *Ebbs* and *Epps*, *Baron* and *Barron*; and for variance of *Butcher* we find *Booker*, *Bowker*, *Busher*, and *Bosher*, as well as *Labouchere*, for "lady butcher."

Daily Anecdote

Dryden vs. Pope

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON once said, "A thousand years may elapse before there shall be another man with a power of versification equal to that of Alexander Pope." While he was talking with Boswell, who had just returned from France where he had visited Voltaire, the discussion centered about the comparative merits of Pope and Dryden.

"Voltaire," remarked Boswell, "says that Pope drives a handsome chariot with a couple of neat, trim nags; Dryden a coach and six stately horses."

"Ah," replied Johnson, "they both drive coaches and six; but Dryden's horses are either galloping or stumbling, while Pope's go at a steady, even trot."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

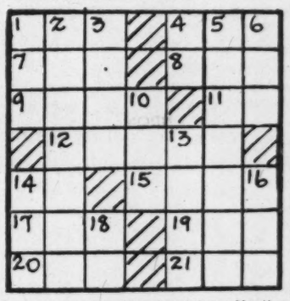
[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Window Shades

ONE young man was asked by a housewife if he would take some window shades to the store for repairs. Some needed new material put on them; others needed only refastening to make them useable again; and still others needed new springs in the end. This errand gave the young man an idea, one which he has developed into a good job:

He goes about and collects all shades that women want repaired, and he does the work himself; but when new hems are needed, or new material, he takes the work directly to the store, where he gets a small commission. He carries some patterned oilcloth samples that work up attractively as bathroom or kitchen shades; and many housewives choose from his samples for new shades for their rooms.—J. L. L., Davis, Calif.

Crossword Puzzle No. 222



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Babylonian god
4. Pen for swine
7. Winglike part
8. Native metal
9. River in Russia
11. Bone
12. Boast
14. Musical note
15. Bird
17. Malay-Negrito savage
19. Sign of the zodiac
20. Portuguese coin
21. Sea eagle

Down

1. Prohibit
2. Raise
3. Melted rock
4. Provided that
5. Trotting horse
6. Affirmation
10. Diving bird
13. River in Africa
14. Distant
16. Eternity
18. Sloth

The solution will be found elsewhere.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'A Goot Boy'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

A WELL-KNOWN musician and his family had moved into an old Boston neighborhood. As they were interested in the many activities of the street, they observed that a very strong and able Swedish woman did all the hard work next door, even to shoveling off the ice and snow that had accumulated on the sidewalk in the recent heavy storms.

The son of the musician saw this woman one day carrying a large crate of oranges home from the store. He offered to help her, and did so, much to her surprise and pleasure. When they arrived at her door she insisted on giving him some of the oranges, although he did not want to accept them.

The next day, after a particularly heavy blizzard, the musician looked out of his window and saw the woman just completing the shoveling off of his own front sidewalk, even as far as the road. When he went out to thank her, she said: "You haf a goot boy!"

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Elections

Question: (1) According to the rules, when only one candidate is nominated for any office, he shall be declared elected by acclamation, but if more than one is nominated, the election shall be by ballot. The nominating committee submits the names of 10 candidates for the executive board (10 are to be elected). All present are willing to have nine of these members serve on the board, while there is much objection to the tenth name presented by the committee. Would a motion be in order to elect nine by acclamation and have another nominee submitted from the floor to run against the tenth candidate submitted by the nominating committee? May this be done, or must we vote on the 11 by ballot.

Answer: Under the above rules, interpreted in the light of parliamentary law, the motion described would seem out of order. In the case of a board, where there are more names nominated than there are places to fill, each candidate is really running against all the others and not against a special one. In the case described, there are really 11 candidates, a fact which would be plain as soon as opportunity was afforded for nominations from the floor. Once the eleventh name is presented, to take a vote on the motion described, would expose the vote of members and thus defeat the essential purpose of the ballot required in case of disagreement, namely, secrecy.

If the names were voted on separately, each candidate could be voted in by acclamation, in case of no other nomination, and a ballot could be taken when the name was presented against which another nomination was offered; but that method might take longer than the other.

Honesty

LET honesty be as the breath of thy soul; then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and independence shall be thy shield and buckler, thy helmet and crown; then shall thy soul walk upright, nor stoop to the silken wretch because he hath riches, pocket an abuse because the hand that offers it wears a ring set with diamonds.—*Franklin.*

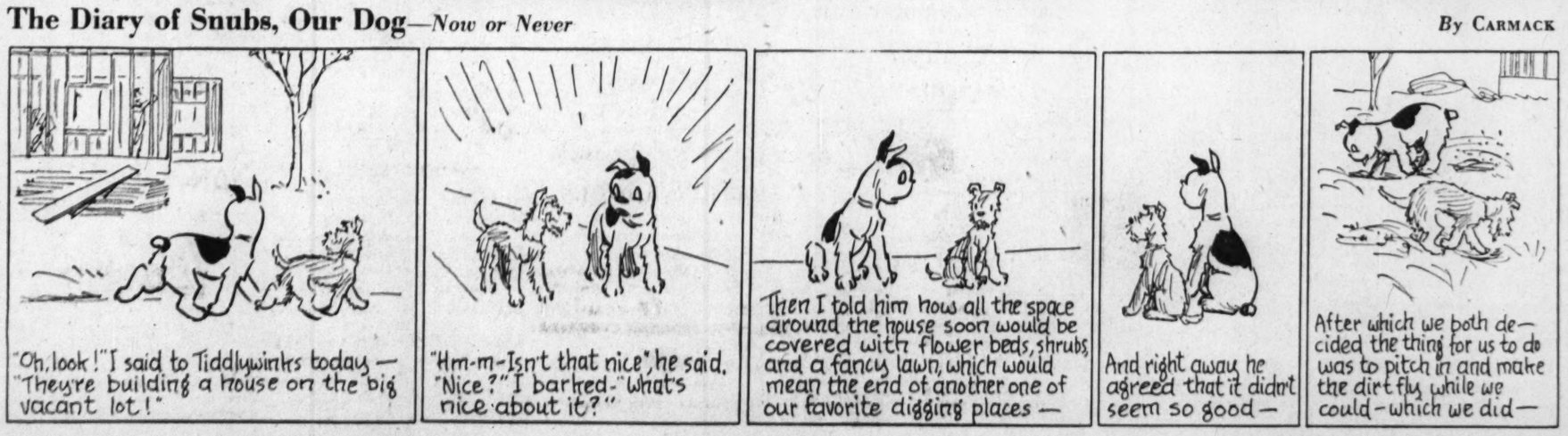
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What to Do With Harkam Jaars*

By LE PELLEY

IT'S OUT OF THE BAG !! THE WHOLE TOWN IS TRYING TO GET A LOOK AT HARKAM JAARS
WHAT SHALL WE DO —?
I THINK IT'S TIME WE TOOK MATTERS INTO OUR OWN HANDS —
HARKAM JAARS MIGHT GET US INTO A LOT OF TROUBLE !
AND I, FOR ONE, SAY THAT EITHER WE PUT HARKAM JAARS IN A CIRCUS AND MAKE A BUSINESS PROPOSITION OUT OF IT — OR ELSE KICK HIM OUT - BAG AND BAGGAGE - BEFORE ITS TOO LATE !
PSSSSST
BUT ON THE OTHER HAND ....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now or Never*

By CARMACK


"Oh, look!" I said to Tiddlywinks today — "They're building a house on the big vacant lot!"
"Hm-m-Isn't that nice", he said. "Nice?" I barked-"What's nice about it?"
Then I told him how all the space around the house soon would be covered with flower beds, shrubs and a fancy lawn, which would mean the end of another one of our favorite digging places —
And right away he agreed that it didn't seem so good —
After which we both decided the thing for us to do was to pitch in and make the dirt fly while we could - which we did —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The President Must Answer

DOES the Roosevelt Administration mean unnecessary spending and lax financial management? Here is one of the two or three main questions that Americans are asking today and on which their votes in November will hinge. On no issue is there so much uneasiness among ordinary folk. Even farmers who flourished under the rain of AAA checks; even veterans whose bonus bonds are already pledged with automobile dealers; even New England towns that are asking for WPA grants, don't like this "federal spending" taken as a whole.

Either because he has sensed the political dynamite in this thriftier temper of the people, or because he recognizes the real dangers to the country of continuing to spend more than the Government collects, Mr. Roosevelt has tightened up in his own attitude toward federal expenses in the last few months. He vetoed the bonus bill partly on this ground. He has repeatedly reminded Congress that new taxes should accompany new appropriations. Last week he wrote to the chairman of the House and Senate appropriations committees pointing out that whittling down the Treasury's tax plans will "unbalance" a budget supposedly balanced except for relief costs. He even attempted the other day to cut down the CCC.

And now the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just delivered a firm warning to the House Ways and Means Committee that the present House tax plan falls $29,000,000 short of estimated needs. The whole of $29,000,000! Small change a few months ago; today big enough to fill the headlines. Perhaps there is no better commentary on the new penny-counting in Washington. But the question remains whether pennies are actually going to be saved. Taxation plans, economy talk and warnings to Congress will avail little unless the money is actually saved.

And ultimately the President will be held responsible. If the voters decide that there is too much federal spending it will be the Roosevelt Administration on which their displeasure will fall, and especially on the Executive. This may be unfair. Quite a case can be made against Congress, against representatives and senators of both parties eager to hand out federal funds to all the other states in order to get a share for their own. Indeed much can be said about the people themselves demanding government largesse for their own localities or their own businesses. It might even appear that no one wants new taxes except the President.

Indeed, some of Mr. Roosevelt's advisers seem to think that he can play both ends against the middle—get credit for economy efforts and also for the spending and the light taxation which result when Congress fails to accept his plans. We believe this is a mistaken view. The people will judge on final results. And for those they will hold the President primarily responsible. They may even approve their own congressmen for obtaining federal grants and condemn the Administration for the total of all the local grants.

For this reason—and for the far more important reason that, regardless of who gets the blame, a tightening of federal finances is imperative for the country's welfare—the President would do well to take a stronger stand against unnecessary spending and for taxes that hurt. He needs to lead Congress and the country now as much as he did in the early recovery efforts. Failure of bold leadership to arouse the people to financial responsibility spells danger not merely to him and his party but to the nation.

No Sweeter Accents

LUCREZIA BORI has retired as a singer of grand opera. No more will the charm of her Manon, the pathos of her Violetta, the shimmer of her Mélisande be given from the stage of the Metropolitan.

Among the glowing tributes which were spoken after her final performance last Sunday night, that of the general manager of the company emphasized how as a colleague she was ideal and as an artist she is irreplaceable. Her graciousness especially toward the striving young American singers who have gone to her for help and guidance made many friends who will not forget her.

Given her qualities of voice, her flair for the theater, her innate intelligence, it is not surprising that she has been acclaimed as one of the foremost singers of the time. When she had every reason to believe that she was about to be offered a contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company in 1910, she accepted instead, and without hesitancy, a lesser offer to sing for two years at a European opera house, as she puts it simply, "because I needed more experience and more repertoire," and she adds: "I look back now with amazement at the good sense of that young girl."

There could be no more apt description of Lucrezia Bori as she retires at the height of her successful career, full of honors, than the lines from "Manon" now inscribed on one of the gifts from her admirers in New York:

Nulle voix n'a de plus doux accents,
Nul regard plus de charm avec plus de tendresse . . .
(No voice has sweeter accents, no glance has more of charm with more of tenderness.)

Poetic Salvage

IS AUTHORSHIP to be listed as a dangerous trade? Perhaps not in the conventional sense, but recent events might suggest that a writer's position is scarcely ever safe.

Mr. Alfred Noyes has recently unearthed a poem written by Kipling in his youth. It happens to be a good poem, and Kipling's reputation does not therefore suffer. But so intense is the public interest in literary matters, and so keen is research, that authors run the risk of having all sorts of juvenile writings revived long after they have achieved reputation by work more mature. Some writers have gone so far as publicly to protest against the reprinting of early work of theirs which they would gladly forget.

Authors may, however, take comfort from the fact that they are, in the long run, judged by their best work, not their worst. In spite of an enormous amount of inferior verse, Wordsworth has one of the highest reputations in English poetry. In any case, reproduction of juvenile stuff is likely to have only a temporary effect, while the search for early work, as in the matter of this new poem of Kipling's, may result in the rescue of first-rate writing.

MOTORISTS may now drive 200 miles on a gallon of gas if they use a new carburetor developed by C. N. Pogue of Winnipeg. What this will do to profits on gasoline no one knows, but perhaps service stations will be posting signs: "Free air, free water, free gas; slight charge for cleaning windshield."

"A Deplorable Admission"

PERHAPS the most amazing statement so far produced in the course of millions of words for and against the Massachusetts Teachers' Oath Law was that issued yesterday by Senator Charles G. Miles, chairman of the legislative Committee on Education, when he indicated that he would vote "leave to withdraw" on the bill to repeal the oath. At the moment of Chairman Miles's decision, the balloting stood deadlocked, five to five, with four members reserving their votes.

Mr. Miles declared that he had given much time to the study of his notes, that he had weighed both sides of the question. Yet, his comment on the hearings had as little relevancy to the teachers' oath case as the currently blooming flowers. Said Senator Miles:

"After having gone over my notes I couldn't possibly excuse the attitudes of Professors Winslow and McLaughlin of insulting and ridiculing a friendly committee which had voted last year ten to five against this law. I felt that, with the fighting attitude which they took toward the committee, which was a friendly committee, I could do nothing but to render my decision as voting for leave to withdraw on this repeal bill. Previously my view had been to report 'next annual session' as the best way of disposing of the measure."

For the sake of the record, Mr. Miles's statement demands some modification. In the first place, at least certain members of the "friendly" committee subjected some of the eminent witnesses who appeared in favor of repeal to unquestionable rudeness. Far more important than this, however, is the fact that Chairman Miles was not being asked to judge on the "attitudes" of either proponents or opponents. His duty was to decide upon the merits of the bill and he has admittedly failed to do so.

Both Prof. E. M. Winslow, formerly of Tufts, and Prof. James A. McLaughlin of the Harvard Law School—whom Mr. Miles undertook to rebuke—have made somewhat heated retorts. "For a man in his position to resort to personalities instead of weighing the evidence on its merits is a perversion of responsibility and a deplorable admission," said Professor Winslow. And Professor McLaughlin accused the education committee chairman of being "more concerned with his personal pride as a parliamentarian, than with the welfare of the children of Massachusetts."

It is this last point perhaps which demands most attention. If, as is generally believed, the teachers' oath does represent a false patriotism, then efforts toward its repeal should be unremitting. Few persons expected that the oath could be wiped off the books this year. Obviously, it will take time and much reasoning to persuade those whose positions are maintained on the foundations of emotionalism to change their attitudes.

The chance for repeal now rests with the Legislature, where the issue probably will expire. Those who have already proven their interest in the welfare of education must reinforce the repeal battlements, must prepare to attack with renewed patience the strange and wonderful logic sometimes encountered on Beacon Hill.

SPAIN has turned a fort into a library. Hope this will not be restricted to a Spanish custom.

Idealist Rampant

Book News of the Day

FEW men know rural America as intimately as Charles Morrow Wilson, who, as farmer, historian and reporter, has spent years studying the homely country life of the United States. In his newest book, RABBLE ROUSER (New York: Longmans, Green. $2), he deals with Arkansas particularly, this time putting down his observations in the form of a robust and tempestuous novel.

The poverty-stricken backwoods counties of rural Arkansas yield a surprisingly rich and exciting story in this narrative of the meteoric rise of Cabe Hargis, the country boy who becomes Governor of his State. Cabe starts his career when he breaks up a dog fight in front of a crossroads store. His subsequent harangue to the village loafers, his championing of "the underdawg," his success in rousing the audience to boisterous approval, typify his career. The dog-eat-dog nature of the local political system challenges Cabe to try his talents there; his ability at "rabble rousing," his exuberance and forthrightness, as he wanders from town to town in a direct campaign, win him his first victory. As prosecuting attorney, he begins his efforts to save the underdog and fulfill his campaign promises.

Most important of his self-imposed tasks is to save his native Hemmed-In Holler from being destroyed by a power company's plan to dam up an adjacent river. With fertile farm land threatened, with hundreds of families facing eviction, chaos and rebellion loom in the Holler. Cabe, single-handed, begins his fight against the corporations, in a vain attempt to save the Holler.

As prosecuting attorney, his hands are tied, so Cabe determines to carry the fight to the state capital. He becomes attorney general, then governor. Still he champions the underdog.

But even as governor, Cabe can do little by himself against the powerful lobbies, the huge fortunes, the politicians, all arrayed against him. Disillusioned, he feels that it is little use to sit in the driver's seat of a greased wagon, and he decides to get down in the road again, content if he can but put a spoke in the wheels. He realizes that most of the evil in high places can make little progress if even the lowest of local officials stubbornly hold their ground. He finally returns to his native backwoods as candidate for sheriff, hoping thereby to do some tangible good.

Cabe's tumultuous career makes excellent and provocative reading. It shows, frankly, only one side of the shield. To Cabe, black is very black, and white is very white. He sees no good at all in a system which he conceives as relentlessly mowing down the common man. The apotheosis of the rugged individualist, Cabe spends his life combating the evil he sees in the status quo. His ideals are worthy; his prejudices less so.

M. W. S.

Who Said "Monopoly" Was a New Game?

Peter Proposes

WE WERE down on the floor and our heads were together over a progressive game when Peter suddenly said, apropos of nothing:

"The boys tease me."

"What about?" I inquired mildly, making my move.

Peter frowned intently in an effort to outwit me by his next move. He dislikes beating me at a game, but his masculine dignity demands that he play as well as he can.

The day before, I had extracted Peter from the school which he had confidently entered so recently. One glance, on my first visit, had sufficed to show that all was not well. Peter unsmiling. Peter without enthusiasm. Peter wearing an anxious frown. Why, only a fortnight before he had been as round and young and smiling as anyone ought to be at seven! As gay, and insouciant and carefree. This would never do. The head master gave consent to two days in town and we departed to London carrying one tiny bag which contained equally small pajamas and tooth brush. The first twenty-four hours, however, elicited nothing. Peter merely sat in a big chair and dumped. Dumped, I should think, is the word for a little boy who doesn't want a game, who doesn't want to go for a walk, who doesn't want to play cowboy, who doesn't, in fact, take the usual large interest in chocolate pudding. The time was short and I was on the anxious seat, when the game of ships-going-round-the-Isle-of-Wight appeared to be about to solve these weighty matters.

* * *

"They call me," said Peter, moving his ship two lines ahead, "baby and redhead. I'm the youngest in school." Lips trembled slightly. "A boy says Americans are gangsters." Peter looked me full in the face now to find a broad smile. He scanned me carefully. "Are you laughing?" he asked, in an *et tu Brute* voice.

"Indeed no," I said heartily. "I'm only smiling at the 'gangsters.' When you stop to think how many really nice folks there are in the United States, doesn't it make you laugh, too?"

Peter thought this over. Then he began to name all the people he had known and liked. It was a new game which we both entered zestfully. Presently I inquired, "And do you think they are gangsters?"

The smallest of smiles, like the tentative sunshine of early spring, shadowed the corners of his mouth. He shook his head.

I made the next move in the ship game. "As for teasing you about your hair," I said thoughtfully, "that's nothing. Now when I was about your age, my school mates called me 'Red-headed gingerbread'—and added 'five cents a loaf,' which made *me* feel pretty cheap!" Peter was listening with a look of far-off hope. "In fact, the first few times, I went off into a corner and cried about it." A look of remembered guilt answered me. "Come along and I'll show you something," I said. So we went to the trunk and got out an old photograph, much scratched, of a chubby little girl with a serious expression. "You see," I said, "this is that picture of mummy that you packed when we came away." Peter held it lovingly.

* * *

"You were really little, too," he said, for this is a never-ceasing wonder.

"Yes, like you now."

"And did you cry very much?"

"Until I saw that it was silly. Then I laughed when they said it. You see, my mother told me, just as I'm telling you, that it's quite usual to have copper hair. Lots of people do." Peter was now definitely comforted. "And when I didn't mind the teasing, my playmates stopped and we were good friends."

Presently from the depths of his bedtime bath, Peter looked up at me with a wet and shining countenance restored to its usual happiness.

"I suppose I'll marry you when I grow up, won't I?" he inquired. "Will you get any taller before then?"

"No taller," I replied, which did for both questions.

It was the best bit of gratitude that had come my way in many moons. Were we not fellow conspirators against teasers? Were we not partners in iniquity in having wept over the tormenting? After all, a fellow isn't so bad if others before him have fought it out on the same line! It was a contented Peter who rode beside me on the return journey next day. So was I. We had met the enemy and he was ours!

D. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Radio and Its Public

By Frank L. Perrin

Recent events have directed thought somewhat more definitely than heretofore to the relations of the radio, or wireless, to its increasingly responsive audience. With the attainment of a comparative degree of perfection in the processes of reproduction and transmission, either with the aid of the connecting wires which link together the country-wide "chains," or the refinements of world-distribution by means of the shortwave bands, it is probable that the casual and regular audiences have increased in numbers many thousands of times within the last two or three years.

With this realization there comes, inevitably, a keener appreciation of the responsibilities, to this growing public, which have been assumed by both local and national station managers and directors. It can be said quite truthfully that there exists, more than theoretically, a vast difference between what may be assumed to be the i. q. of the readers of newspapers and that of the overwhelming majority of radio program listeners. This is self-evident, axiomatic. It can be stated without implying flattery on the one hand or a desire to underestimate sophistication on the other.

In some degree, at least, the producers and circulators of newspapers and magazines control their distribution and select, perhaps theoretically, their audiences and readers. This is accomplished, of course, by the application of selective methods to news and editorial content and to the advertising pages. Newspapers and magazines, as a result, fall into as definite classifications as do the streets and neighborhoods of towns and cities. There is an almost automatic process of segregation and classification constantly operative.

* * *

No secret is made of the fact that newspaper editors and publishers have learned by experience that it is impossible to gain and hold the patronage and interest of all readers by the same means. Thus they become purveyors to the particular audiences, or subscribers, most interested in and appreciative of the text and advertising content offered. Buyers of advertising space are fully conscious of this fact. Consequently they as naturally fall into complementing classes, seeking in the publications reaching the reading classes they find it profitable to interest, the publicity desired.

Admitting the fact that much printed advertising is extravagantly and alluringly written, it may be said generally that in recent years it has come to be more and more freed from subtle or suggestive appeal. The reading public has become, with the years, suspicious of those appeals to fear which originated, perhaps, in the patent-medicine almanacs found in every American home a half century ago.

Perhaps unavoidably, the somewhat more sagacious and erudite successors of the patent-medicine men are innocently and stubbornly learning, by their own experiences, the lesson which the recent history of their predecessors should have taught them. They have, it must be admitted, profiteered to some extent upon the gullibility of the uncounted millions who enjoy, endure, or are persuaded against their better judgment to listen unprotestingly to those word pictures designed to alarm and discourage.

* * *

Organized medical doctors whose code of ethics has long been popularly commended have, it seems, yielded to the urge for wider publicity. Their program heard recently over a station connected with a country-wide chain, was dramatized and presented in a form which could not fail to appeal to the fears of parents susceptible to suggestion.

In a city in the Middle West, at least until recently, the daily proceedings of the police court were radiocast over a powerful local station. All the sad and vicious stories of an amateur underworld were told indiscriminately to a listening public. Violators of traffic laws, ambitious juveniles anxious to learn the ways of the submerged minorities, the unfortunates composing the fringe of a frayed social sector, found opportunity to perfect the methods of alibi seekers and convincing evaders of those stern responsibilities imposed by law.

The time will come, most certainly, when those who now carelessly, or for immediate profit, provide air channels for unsocial or undesirable publicity, either in the guise of news or in the unadorned appeal to fear and acquisitiveness, will take a page from the lessonbook of those who have already paid dearly for their convincing experiences.

The Wide Horizon

Flood Control at the Grass Roots

By Tully Nettleton

WASHINGTON

LAST June one of the joys of my daily ride to work was a glimpse of the extensive and colorful rose garden that borders the Potomac River near Highway Bridge. The other morning as my bus came by, the rose garden was a scene of desolation. Thick yellowish gray mud covered the ground, broken by tracks where booted men had sloshed through the inches of ooze. Among the rosebushes laborers with hoes and shovels were scooping up the muck into piles waist high at the ends of the rows.

Perhaps the roses will come through none the worse for their inundation. Their roots may even be nourished by some of the silt left on them. But I cannot help thinking of the farms up the Potomac Valley, along the Shenandoah and on the slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains from which this soil had come, borne on the waters of our recent flood. I have seen some of those hill farms, with their yellow earth all but denuded of loam, and I have an idea of how vital is that thin store of fertility lying at the grass roots.

It was of those farms and their often rawboned farm families I was reminded when the surging, muddy current lashed at the tops of the piers of the Potomac bridges. And of course what such floods mean on the Potomac is only a counterpart of what they mean on nearly all the scores of other rivers in the United States.

* * *

It means at the outset that the cover of forest or grass on the highlands has not been sufficient to hold the rainfall on the soil where it might seep in and do most good; that countless gullies and ravines have sped the unchecked runoff, gathering silt and muddying creeks; that the accumulated waters have encountered some obstruction and control only when they reached the main river and piled up against some beleaguered dam or string of levees.

Ten or twelve years ago when I lived in Oklahoma there were men there burning with zeal for controlling flood waters, and waters in general at points nearer the sources instead of paying so much attention to sluicing and hurrying out to sea the waters of the lower Mississippi, loaded with a burden of soil fertility. Much of the money spent on jetties and levees, they insisted, ought to be spent for small reservoirs on the tributary streams.

But when engineers surveyed the relative cost between the two methods, the control of the headwaters seemed hopeless. Later studies, though, have given some new turns to the argument. Morris L. Cooke, rural electrification administrator, has challenged the usefulness of huge dams and hydroelectric works on the lower reaches of rivers if erosion is left uncontrolled on their watersheds. Such dams, under these conditions, he asserts, will be silted over and rendered useless in a short time.

Neglect of soil erosion by water is of a piece with the overgrazing and overplowing of grasslands in the west that have induced dust storms. Paul B. Sears, who in his book "Deserts on the March," has made the history of agriculture read like high drama, describes how grass and forest are the pioneer strip between fertile land and desert in the battle for mankind's food supply, and how men are often their own worst enemies when instead of working *with* nature they greedily break its balance between soil formation and erosion.

* * *

Reservoirs anywhere, downstream or up, will become useless, he says, unless the valleys that drain into them are carpeted with plant life. "Of course, any inland pond or lake must fill up in the course of time. A foot of fill in 300 years is not unusual under undisturbed conditions. Yet behind nearly a score of dams in the Piedmont country there has been a foot of silt added *each* year, until the reservoirs themselves have been rendered worthless in less than thirty years."

This is where flood control ties back into the soil conservation program which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration troublously enough is trying to work out as a successor to crop regulation. For flood control and soil conservation must go back literally to the grass roots, and all the better if those roots can be roots of alfalfa or other leguminous plants that actually enrich soil fertility. Here, too, enters the usefulness of contour plowing, terracing and the laying of check-dams in gullies.

Much of this is explained both picturesquely and informatively in the excellent booklet "Little Waters," recently published by the National Resources Committee in Washington. It points out how small farm reservoirs, artificial lakes and pools, become a positive asset in cultivation, irrigation, recreation, fish culture and many other ways. This perhaps is an answer to the unfavorable disparity between the cost of headwater flood control and that of dikes and sluiceways. Whereas levees and jetties are sheerly defensive, the "little waters," ponds and lakes, can be actually and importantly productive.